This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 4 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Liberty and duty are inseparable terms.—Kant.

WHOLE NO. 1383 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 27, NO. 42

A. F. of L. Reiterates Readiness For Peace Conference With C. I. O.

Denver Convention Informs Lewis Group That C. I. O. Proposal For Mass Meeting of 100 Members From Each Side is Impractical; Declares That the Present A. F. of L. Committee of Three Members is Ready to Meet C. I. O. Representatives as First Step Toward Settling the Controversy.

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Denver, Col.—The American Federation of Labor emphasized again its desire for peace in the labor movement by transmitting to the Committee for Industrial Organization a proposal in answer to the latter's suggestion for a parley to consider terms for adjusting the controversy that divides the Family of Labor into rival camps.

The message of the Committee for Industrial Organization, received here last Tuesday, ignored that fact that the American Federation of Labor already has a committee of three named by the Executive Council last year to meet with representatives of the C. I. O., and that the C. I. O. has steadfastly refused to confer with the A. F. of L. Committee.

The substance of the C. I. O. proposal was that each side name a committee of 100 to map terms.

The A. F. of L. convention declared that the size of the proposed conference made it completely impractical, but in a counter-proposal agreed to enlarge the already existing A. F. of L. Committee to a reasonable size.

Spirit of C. I. O. Statement Condemned

Leading up to this suggestion the convention condemned as "wholly unwarranted and unjustified" "the fulsome praise by the Committee for Industrial Organization of the unions making up its conference and the equally contemptuous reference to the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor and all its loyal affiliated national and international unions, its State federations of Labor and its local and Federal labor unions."

The matter came before the convention in the form of a telegram from Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to Harry Fremming, secretary pro tem, of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The telegram was enthusiastically adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention.

The text of the telegram follows:

Harry Fremming,
Secretary Pro Tem,
Committee for Industrial Organization,
President Hotel,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Your telegram of Oct. 12 as authorized by the group of organizations meeting in conference under auspices of the Committee for Industrial Organization and addressed to the American Federation of Labor has received the attention of its executive council. It in turn referred the subject to the convention now in session. I am authorized and directed by the convention to make the following response:

A. F. of L. Is Not Responsible for Conflict

The American Federation of Labor directs attention to the indisputable fact that the confusion, division and conflict in the family of trade unions and in the rank and file of workers of our land is not due to any action or attitude on the part of the American Federation of Labor, but is due entirely to the withdrawal from our councils of those who have not respected the will and wish of the majority as manifested in an orderly and legal way in a duly constituted and fairly conducted convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to the determined effort of a minority to rule by might instead of by democratic procedures.

Peace Moves Noted

"The convention directs further attention to the repeated efforts made by the American Federation of Labor to heal and adjust the unfortunate breach thus caused in the ranks of organized

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LABOR BOARD PURGE DEMANDED BY THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

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The alleged unlawful activities charged against the Labor Board included the exercise of powers of mediation in labor disputes, refusal to permit employes to designate the unit for collective bargaining, thereby denying "employes the right of selecting representatives of their own choosing with freedom," and attempting "to destroy the validity of contracts entered into between legitimate organizations and their employers, contracts which were in full conformity with public laws, including the National Labor Relations Act—in some instances with full knowledge of the facts involved, and in others without any apparent effort to ascertain the facts."

Intent of Law Violated

After citing these and other allegations of dereliction in the administration of the Act, the resolution concluded:

"These actions by the National Labor Relations Board and its regional representatives have been committed without warrant or authority, and in violation of the spirit and specific intent of the National Labor Relations Act, with damage to the A. F. of L. units and to the decided advantage of C. I. O. affiliates.

Amendments to Act Demanded

"For these and other reasons your committee recommends that this fifty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its officers and the Executive Council to promptly assemble all of the facts and the evidence in proof of the maladministration of the National Labor Relations Act; so that the rights of employes, together with the basic rights

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MAGNESITE MINERS WIN PAY RAISE AGREEMENT

Contract With Westvaco Chlorine Company Covers Employes in a Number of California Communities.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bald Eagle, Calif.—The benefits of organized labor as produced by the American Federation of Labor for workers throughout the nation have come to California's magnesite miners.

An agreement recently secured by Magnesite Miners' Union No. 20894 with the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation covers these workers employed at the corporation's operations in Bald Eagle, Ingomar and Patterson.

The contract, which C. C. Nunnally, A. F. of L. representative, assisted in negotiating, followed an agreement previously reached with employers by chemical workers of Newark, California,

(Continued on Page 2)

Continuance of U. S. Compensation Board as Separate Unit Is Predicted

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The recent session of Congress took no definite action regarding the message of President Roosevelt on January 12 relative to the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government. But shortly before Congress adjourned it was announced the Select Committees on Government Organization named by the Senate and the House would have the bills on this subject ready for introduction at "the next session of Congress," which has now been called by President Roosevelt to meet on November 15.

Discussion of the proposed reorganization in both the Senate and the House of Representatives disclosed considerable opposition to the proposal that the independent and separate status of many establishments be abolished and their functions transferred to one or the other of the major executive departments, which the reorganization plan would increase to twelve by the addition of a Social Welfare Department and a Department of Public Works.

The wholesale reorganization plan directly hits the United States Em-

(Continued on Page 4)

HOWARD IS DENIED SEAT IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Typographical Union President Charged With Granting C. I. O. Charter to Timber Workers Who Are Members of Carpenters Brotherhood and to Printers Coming Under the Jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. Printing Crafts Unions.

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS).—After a thorough discussion, the convention of the American Federation of Labor here refused to seat Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, as a delegate. The vote was 25,376 in favor of the report of the Committee on Credentials denying Howard's right to sit as a delegate to 1,245 votes in favor of seating him.

The arguments against Mr. Howard's right to be a delegate centered almost exclusively on the fact that he is secretary of the Committee for In-

(Continued on Page 4)

Green Mobilizes Organized Labor In Support of Unemployment Census

A. F. of L. Chief Says Accurate Information Sought By President Roosevelt Regarding the Number of Workers Denied Employment Will Be of "Incalculable Benefit to the Wage Earners of Our Country."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The paramount importance of the entire organized labor movement giving one hundred per cent cooperation to President Roosevelt in the census of partial unemployment, unemployment and occupations, the returns for which must be mailed or deposited in the post offices by November 20, was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a direct appeal to officials and members of the trade union movement throughout the United States.

John D. Biggers, named by President Roosevelt as Administrator of the Unemployment Census, is in direct charge of all activities connected with the enumeration of America's out-of-works.

The text of Mr. Green's statement, addressed "To All Organized Labor," follows:

An effort is being made by the Government to learn the number of unemployed in the United States. An unemployment report card is being sent to 31,000,000 homes. It is absolutely necessary that labor organizations shall give every aid in securing as correct a return as possible.

Roosevelt's Request

The unemployment report card carries a message from the President of the United States "To Every Worker" in which he states:

> "If you are unemployed or partly unemployed and are able to work and are seeking work, please fill out this report card right away and mail it before midnight, Saturday, November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.
>
> "The Congress directed me to take this census. It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest and accurate. If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and don ot now have it."

Local Registration Committees

The mayors or city managers or other comparable local officials will be asked to appoint committees on unemployment registration. I wish to appeal to the trade unions to see that adequate labor representation is provided on these committees appointed by the chief official in every community.

Furthermore, every effort should be made to impress upon the members and their neighbors and friends to takeadvantage of filling out and mailing the report card on or before midnight of Saturday, November 20, 1937.

I am sure that the officers of the trade union movement will comply with the request of the President and use every effort to bring about a satisfactory report of the number of unemployed in the United States.

The information will be of incalculable benefit to the wage earners in our country.

HOOKLESS FASTENER SIGNS PACT WITH ELEVEN UNIONS

Agreement Finalized in Meadville Provides Higher Pay and Shorter Work Week; Majority of Employes Oppose C. I. O. and Favor A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Meadville, Pa.—Determination of wage earners to improve their lot under the firmly established policies of the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the usual hot air of C. I. O. bush-beaters, has again been vindicated with the recent signing of a union agreement covering the Meadville and Erie plants of the Hookless Fastener Company.

C. I. O. Opposition Squelched

The final detailed agreement signed between the company and 11 A. F. of L. local unions, supplemented a tentative agreement reached last April, when it is stated 90 per cent of the company's employees definitely indicated preference for A. F. of L. unions as their exclusive collective bargaining representative, in accordance with provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

From the beginning, throughout negotiations and even after signing of the final agreement, C.I.O. representatives kept up a constant harping, which is reported to have proven extremely disgusting to many workers and apparently has gotten the hot air shooters nowhere in particular. The agreement signed is a closed shop A. F. of L. contract.

Ten Per Cent Pay Increase Gained

Wage increases of 10 per cent were won by the workers, along with definite arrangements for negotiation of further wage adjustments. The 5-day week and 8-hour day, with 2 hours additional per week for a few excepted workers, is established by the contract, along with time and a half for overtime. Seniority rights are firmly protected and other union conditions provided, including vacations with pay or vacation pay in lieu of vacation time.

Local A. F. of L. unions whose mem-

(Continued on Page 4)

A. F. OF L. FORMS AGRICULTURAL AND CANNERY WORKERS COUNCIL

Sixty Thousand Employes Working Under American Federation of Labor Agreements in Pacific Coast Region Are the Nucleus of New Organization.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—The establishment of a National Council of Agricultural and Cannery Workers was announced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement here.

Steps for the new set up were taken following a conference called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the close of the first week's session of the annual convention of the Federation.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and other union officials familiar with conditions prevailing in the agricultural and canning industry attended the conference and contributed much valuable information necessary for organizing the new group.

The National Council was regarded by Mr. Green as the preliminary step to a national and international union of the agricultural and cannery workers.

He said the major activities of the National Council would be centered temporarily on the Pacific Coast, but that ultimately it would extend to similarly engaged workers in the Middle West and the East.

The basis of the new organization is 60,000 workers already working under A. F. of L. contracts on the Pacific Coast, with a potential membership of 300,000 in that area alone. Mr. Green predicted that within a year 200,000 of these would be enrolled under the American Federation of Labor banner.

He said the aim of the agricultural and cannery workers organization would be to improve wages, hours and work conditions among these employes. He believed the task would be accomplished without difficulty from local authorities or the interference of vigilante movements.

CANTON MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS WIN 6 PACTS

Two-Men Shifts and Higher Wages Secured in Three-Year Contracts.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Canton, Ohio—Keeping step with progress made by other leading A. F. of L. unions, six new contracts of an advantageous nature have been secured with second-run theatres here, by Canton Moving Picture Machine Operators' Local No. 671 of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

The union gained two-men operation per shift, instead of one-man operation provided in the former contract. Also important was the fact that the contracts were made for three years, with an increase in salary to become effective each year.

Union officials state that extra effort was made to retain the man-power in each booth, with no great sacrifice in salary increase. Contracts in other Canton theatres have another year to run and they, too, require two-men shifts and provide for an increase in salary.

It is reported all members of Local No. 671 are now employed, with prospects for the future very good.

46 UNION LABELS ARE ENDORSED BY A. F. OF L.

List Reported by Secretary-Treasurer Morrison Also Includes 10 Union Cards, Buttons and Emblems.

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS).—The broad field covered by products made and services rendered by members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is revealed in the report on union labels made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., to the annual convention of the Federation here.

According to the report, there are now 46 labels and ten cards issued and used by the following organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

Organizations Using Labels

American Federation Labor; Bakers and Confectioners; Bill Posters and Billers; Boilermakers; Blacksmiths; *Bookbinders; Boot and Shoe Workers; Brewery Workmen; Brick and Clay Workers; Broommakers; Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood; Carvers, Wood; Cigarmakers; Coopers; Draftsmen's Unions.

Electrical Workers; Garment Work-

(Continued on Page 2)

Green Is Re-Elected A. F. of L. President

Denver Convention Also Reelects Morrison to Office of Secretary-Treasurer and Keeps Fifteen Vice Presidents on the Job For Another Year.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colorado.—The delegates to the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed in an emphatic manner their support of the administrative officials of the American Federation of Labor by reelecting them all for the ensuing year.

William Green's el[illegible] the A. F. of L. chief executive officer [illegible] was named president by the Executive Council on the death of Samuel Gomepra in 1924 and was elected by the convention the following year and at every convention since.

Frank Morrison, again chosen secretary-treasurer, will begin his forty-first year as an official of the Federation. He was first elected secretary of the A. F. of L. in 1896 and was reelected to that office every year until

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE BOYCOTT VOTED BY A. F. OF L.

Delegates to Denver Convention Urge Concerted Refusal to Buy Goods Made in Japan; Action Is Taken in Protest Against Barbaric Armed Aggression That Destroys Civilian Population.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here adopted a strongly-phrased resolution demanding a boycott on Japanese manufactured goods as a righteous protest against military invasion of China by the Government of Japan.

Pointing out that the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. adopted a boycott against German goods and services, the resolution asserted that in the intervening years there had been an extension of dictatorships.

Civilian Population Destroyed

The resolution declared that armed aggression of barbaric character is being employed today, that "great cities are being destroyed with their

(Continued on Page 2)

Paid Vacations Make Large Gain

A. F. of L. Executive Council Reports That 746,893 Union Members Are Enjoying Holidays With Pay.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The rapid advance which union members have made in winning holidays with pay was emphasized in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation in Denver, Colorado.

An important point in the report is the fact that while formerly vacations with pay were usually limited to salaried workers, the extension of this merited shortening of the hours of labor to wage earners was accelerated in 1937 and has made great strides during this year.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESSENED

"As modern industrial techniques shorten work time," the Executive Council said, "vacations with pay should become part of the program for shortening work-hours. Also, they may lessen seasonal unemploy-

(Continued on Page 4)

SUGAR COMPANIES SIGN A. F. OF L. AGREEMENTS

Three Firms in Montana and Wyoming Grant Higher Wages and 40-Hour Week; Unions Made Sole Bargaining Agencies for All Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Billings, Montana.—Smashing victories for beet sugar workers are being obtained with employers, as these workers clamber into A. F. of L. unions in order to gain better wages and improved working conditions.

Notable success is reported by employees of the Holly Sugar Corporation, one of the beet sugar giants, where R. E. James, A. F. of L. representative, has been assisting the workers in perfecting their local unions and getting signed agreements.

Organization Progresses Rapidly

Since initial organization of this firm's Hamilton City, California, plant, employees at other plants have gone forward rapidly. Signed agreements were recently secured covering the Corporation's plants in Sidney, Montana; Hardin, Montana, and Sheridan, Wyoming.

Further organization work is under way and still more agreements are ex-

(Continued on Page 4)

A. F. of L. Convention Authorizes Revocation of C. I. O. Union Charters

Delegates by Vote of 25,616 to 1,227 Confer Upon Executive Council Power to Expel Ten Units of Lewis's Dual Organization Which Were Suspended From A. F. of L. Membership by the 1936 Tampa Convention; Candidates for Public Office Are Warned That Support of the C. I. O. by Them Will Mobilize the A. F. of L. Forces for Their Defeat at the Polls.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—Following a thorough discussion, the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor here, by the overwhelming vote of 25,616 to 1,227, authorized the A. F. of L. Executive Council to revoke the charters of any of the ten national and international unions suspended by the 1936 convention of the Federation for continued membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which "refuse to return to the ranks of our movement."

The subject [illegible] Committee on that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption "Discipline and Orderly Procedure," in which the Council, after a complete historical review of the controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization and the refusal of C. I. O. leaders to confer with representatives of the A. F. of L. relative to possible procedure for the settlement of the dispute, asked for authority to revoke the charters of the unions holding membership in the C. I. O. which were suspended by the Tampa convention last year.

The resolution reviewed again the history of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the decision of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and the Tampa convention to suspend ten of the C. I. O. unions, the raids of the C. I. O. on A. F. of L. unions, the futile attempts of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to adjust the controversy, and the dictatorial one-man power which controls the C. I. O., and appealed to the rank and file of the C. I. O. unions to resent the subversive control which the C. I. O. dictatorship imposes upon them.

Assails C. I. O. Political Scheme

In addition to its drastic action against the C. I. O. in the industrial field, the resolution struck at the C. I. O. political activities by serving notice on candidates for public office that the A. F. of L. would broaden its nonpartisan political policy to include among labor's enemies scheduled for defeat at the polls "all who would in any way favor or support the C. I. O."

The resolution was read to the convention by Matthew Woll, third vice president of the A. F. of L. and chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The discussion was opened by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department and secretary of the Resolutions Committee, and closed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the convention.

After a very thorough and truthful

(Continued on Page 4)

Amend Labor Act, Says A. F. of L.

Denver Convention Asks Congress to Insert Provision Giving the Majority of Any Craft the Right to Choose Their Collective Bargaining Agents.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, took an important step to secure the right of the majority of employes in any craft covered by the National Labor Relations Act to choose their representatives for collective bargaining.

Latitude Given to Board Condemned

In establishing the functions of the National Labor Relations Board the Act declares:

"The Board shall decide in each case whether in order to insure to employes the full benefit of their right to self organization and to collective bargaining, and otherwise to effectuate

(Continued on Page 4)

OFFICE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FORMED BY A. F. OF L.

New Organization Established at Denver Includes Forty-Five Locals With Seven Thousand Members; Frank Weikel Is Named President; Geneva Marsh, Secretary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the American Federation of Office Workers International Council was established here on October 9 at a conference of representatives of local unions of bookkeepers, stenographers, typists and assistants convened by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

He said this action was the preliminary step toward chartering a national and international union of office workers.

The general work of the new Office Workers Council will be under the direction of William Collins, in charge of the New York City office of the American Federation of Labor. The officers elected are: President, Frank Weikel, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Geneva Marsh, New York, N. Y.

Organization Campaign Planned

President Weikel announced that conferences have been held with numerous officers of State and central bodies and organizers in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention, and that all of them have pledged assistance to the new group.

"We now have about 45 local unions throughout the United States and

(Continued on Page 4)

Credit Unions Aid Organized Workers

They Are Held Valuable Medium by A. F. of L. Executive Council for Protecting Union Members Against Loan Sharks.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The credit union is a "form of consumers' cooperative particularly adaptable for trade unions," according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

In emphasizing the need of this instrument of cheap rates for small loans the Council said:

"Almost every union family knows what it is to need money urgently for an emergency or to strive for a bit of comfort and enjoyment by buying a radio, furniture, suit of clothes or automobile on time payment. Loan sharks take advantage of workers' need, installment selling plans charge exorbitant rates for credit and rates for personal loans at banks are very high. These charges eat away members' income without giving them value in return.

Credit Furnished at Low Rate

"Local unions can help members to protect themselves from these charges, to save their money and make their incomes give a higher living standard by setting up a credit union. By this means credit can be furnished at a very low rate and an opportunity given members to save in a safe and convenient way.

"Most credit unions provide small loans at interest charges lower than banks.

"The union member, applying to his

(Continued on Page 3)

OLD-AGE PENSIONS PAID TO 1,297,321

But American Federation of Labor Executive Council Reports That in Many States the Pensions Are Pitifully Small; in Mississippi the Average Monthly Payment Per Recipient Is Only $4.08 and in Arkansas $9.04.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Despite the indisputable fact that under the old-age assistance provisions of the Social Security Act the Federal Government is pledged to match up to $15 per month State old age pensions if the State law has been approved by the Social Security Board, many of the state systems approved by the Board pay their indigent aged "most inadequate" amounts, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

The Council submitted figures prepared by the Bureau of Research Statistics of the Social Security Board showing that for April, 1937, 42 States with approved plans had 1,297,321 aged on their pension lists.

AVERAGE PENSION, $18.71.

The average pension per recipient was very low, $18.71. In 16 States the average amount exceeded $20 and in 28 States, $15. California paid its pensioners the highest average monthly amount, $31.37; Colorado

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By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bald Eagle, Calif.—The benefits of organized labor as produced by the American Federation of Labor for workers throughout the nation have come to California's magnesite miners.

An agreement recently secured by Magnesite Miners' Union No. 20394 with the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation covers these workers employed at the comporation's operations in Bald Eagle, Ingomar and Patterson.

The contract, which C. C. Nunnally, A. F. of L. representative, assisted in negotiating, followed an agreement previously reached with employers by chemical workers of Newark, California,

(Continued on Page 2)

Continuance of U. S. Compensation Board as Separate Unit Is Predicted

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The recent session of Congress took no definite action regarding the message of President Roosevelt on January 12 relative to the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government. But shortly before Congress adjourned it was announced the Select Committees on Government Organization named by the Senate and the House would have the bills on this subject ready for introduction at "the next session of Congress," which has now been called by President Roosevelt to meet on November 15.

Discussion of the proposed reorganization in both the Senate and the House of Representatives disclosed considerable opposition to the proposal that the independent and separate status of many establishments be abolished and their functions transferred to one or the other of the major executive departments, which the reorganization plan would increase to twelve by the addition of a Social Welfare Department and a Department of Public Works.

The wholesale reorganization plan directly hits the United States Em-

(Continued on Page 4)

HOWARD IS DENIED SEAT IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Typographical Union President Charged With Granting C. I. O. Charter to Timber Workers Who Are Members of Carpenters Brotherhood and to Printers Coming Under the Jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. Printing Crafts Unions.

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS).—After a thorough discussion, the convention of the American Federation of Labor here refused to seat Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, as a delegate. The vote was 25,376 in favor of the report of the Committee on Credentials denying Howard's right to sit as a delegate to 1,245 votes in favor of seating him.

The arguments against Mr. Howard's right to be a delegate centered almost exclusively on the fact that he is secretary of the Committee for In-

(Continued on Page 4)

Green Mobilizes Organized Labor In Support of Unemployment Census

A. F. of L. Chief Says Accurate Information Sought By President Roosevelt Regarding the Number of Workers Denied Employment Will Be of "Incalculable Benefit to the Wage Earners of Our Country."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The paramount importance of the entire organized labor movement giving one hundred per cent cooperation to President Roosevelt in the census of partial unemployment, unemployment and occupations, the returns for which must be mailed or deposited in the post offices by November 20, was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a direct appeal to officials and members of the trade union movement throughout the United States.

John D. Biggers, named by President Roosevelt as Administrator of the Unemployment Census, is in direct charge of all activities connected with the enumeration of America's out-of-works.

The text of Mr. Green's statement, addressed "To All Organized Labor," follows:

An effort is being made by the Government to learn the number of unemployed in the United States. An unemployment report card is being sent to 31,000,000 homes. It is absolutely necessary that labor organizations shall give every aid in securing as correct a return as possible.

Roosevelt's Request

The unemployment report card carries a message from the President of the United States "To Every Worker" in which he states:

> "If you are unemployed or partly unemployed and are able to work and are seeking work, please fill out this report card right away and mail it before midnight, Saturday, November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.
>
> "The Congress directed me to take this census. It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest and accurate. If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and don ot now have it."

Local Registration Committees

The mayors or city managers or other comparable local officials will be asked to appoint committees on unemployment registration. I wish to appeal to the trade unions to see that adequate labor representation is provided on these committees appointed by the chief official in every community.

Furthermore, every effort should be made to impress upon the members and their neighbors and friends to take advantage of filling out and mailing the report card on or before midnight of Saturday, November 20, 1937.

I am sure that the officers of the trade union movement will comply with the request of the President and use every effort to bring about a satisfactory report of the number of unemployed in the United States.

The information will be of incalculable benefit to the wage earners in our country.

HOOKLESS FASTENER SIGNS PACT WITH ELEVEN UNIONS

Agreement Finalized in Meadville Provides Higher Pay and Shorter Work Week; Majority of Employes Oppose C. I. O. and Favor A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Meadville, Pa.—Determination of wage earners to improve their lot under the firmly established policies of the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the usual hot air of C. I. O. bush-beaters, has again been vindicated with the recent signing of a union agreement covering the Meadville and Erie plants of the Hookless Fastener Company.

C. I. O. Opposition Squelched

The final detailed agreement signed between the company and 11 A. F. of L. local unions, supplemented a tentative agreement reached last April, when it is stated [illegible] per cent of the company's employees definitely indicated preference for A. F. of L. unions as their exclusive collective bargaining representative, in accordance with provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

From the beginning, throughout negotiations and even after signing of the final agreement, C.I.O. representatives kept up a constant harping, which is reported to have proven extremely disgusting to many workers and apparently has gotten the hot air shooters nowhere in particular. The agreement signed is a closed shop A. F. of L. contract.

Ten Per Cent Pay Increase Gained

Wage increases of 10 per cent were won by the workers, along with definite arrangements for negotiation of further wage adjustments. The 5-day week and 8-hour day, with 2 hours additional per week for a few excepted workers, is established by the contract, along with time and a half for overtime. Seniority rights are firmly protected and other union conditions provided, including vacations with pay or vacation pay in lieu of vacation time.

Local A. F. of L. unions whose mem-

(Continued on Page 4)

A. F. OF L. FORMS AGRICULTURAL AND CANNERY WORKERS COUNCIL

Sixty Thousand Employes Working Under American Federation of Labor Agreements in Pacific Coast Region Are the Nucleus of New Organization.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—The establishment of a National Council of Agricultural and Cannery Workers was announced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement here.

Steps for the new set up were taken following a conference called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the close of the first week's session of the annual convention of the Federation.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and other union officials familiar with conditions prevailing in the agricultural and canning industry attended the conference and contributed much valuable information necessary for organizing the new group.

The National Council was regarded by Mr. Green as the preliminary step to a national and international union of the agricultural and cannery workers.

He said the major activities of the National Council would be centered temporarily on the Pacific Coast, but that ultimately it would extend to similarly engaged workers in the Middle West and the East.

The basis of the new organization is 60,000 workers already working under A. F. of L. contracts on the Pacific Coast, with a potential membership of 300,000 in that area alone. Mr. Green predicted that within a year 200,000 of these would be enrolled under the American Federation of Labor banner.

He said the aim of the agricultural and cannery workers organization would be to improve wages, hours and work conditions among these employes. He believed the task would be accomplished without difficulty from local authorities or the interference of vigilante movements.

CANTON MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS WIN 6 PACTS

Two-Men Shifts and Higher Wages Secured in Three-Year Contracts.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Canton, Ohio—Keeping step with progress made by other leading A. F. of L. unions, six new contracts of an advantageous nature have been secured with second-run theatres here, by Canton Moving Picture Machine Operators' Local No. 671 of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

The union gained two-men operation per shift, instead of one-man operation provided in the former contract. Also important was the fact that the contracts were made for three years, with an increase in salary to become effective each year.

Union officials state that extra effort was made to retain the man-power in each booth, with no great sacrifice in salary increase. Contracts in other Canton theatres have another year to run and they, too, require two-men shifts and provide for an increase in salary.

It is reported all members of Local No. 671 are now employed, with prospects for the future very good.

46 UNION LABELS ARE ENDORSED BY A. F. OF L.

List Reported by Secretary-Treasurer Morrison Also Includes 10 Union Cards, Buttons and Emblems.

Denver, Colo. (AFLNS).—The broad field covered by products made and services rendered by members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is revealed in the report on union labels made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., to the annual convention of the Federation here.

According to the report, there are now 46 labels and ten cards issued and used by the following organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

Organizations Using Labels

American Federation Labor; Bakers and Confectioners; Bill Posters and Billers; Boilermakers; Blacksmiths; *Bookbinders; Boot and Shoe Workers; Brewery Workmen; Brick and Clay Workers; Broommakers; Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood; Carvers, Wood; Cigarmakers; Coopers; Draftsmen's Unions.

Electrical Workers; Garment Work-

(Continued on Page 2)

Green Is Re-Elected A. F. of L. President

Denver Convention Also Reelects Morrison to Office of Secretary-Treasurer and Keeps Fifteen Vice Presidents on the Job For Another Year.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colorado.—The delegates to the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed in an emphatic manner their support of the administrative officials of the American Federation of Labor by reelecting them all for the ensuing year.

William Green's election as chief executive officer of the A. F. of L. was the thirteenth time he has been chosen for that office. He was named president by the Executive Council on the death of Samuel Gomepra in 1924 and was elected by the convention the following year and at every convention since.

Frank Morrison, again chosen secretary-treasurer, will begin his forty-first year as an official of the Federation. He was first elected secretary of the A. F. of L. in 1896 and was reelected to that office every year until

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE BOYCOTT VOTED BY A. F. OF L.

Delegates to Denver Convention Urge Concerted Refusal to Buy Goods Made in Japan; Action Is Taken in Protest Against Barbaric Armed Aggression That Destroys Civilian Population.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here adopted a strongly-phrased resolution demanding a boycott on Japanese manufactured goods as a righteous protest against military invasion of China by the Government of Japan.

Pointing out that the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. adopted a boycott against German goods and services, the resolution asserted that in the intervening years there had been an extension of dictatorships.

Civilian Population Destroyed

The resolution declared that armed aggression of barbaric character is being employed today, that "great cities are being destroyed with their

(Continued on Page 2)

Paid Vacations Make Large Gain

A. F. of L. Executive Council Reports That 746,893 Union Members Are Enjoying Holidays With Pay.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The rapid advance which union members have made in winning holidays with pay was emphasized in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation in Denver, Colorado.

An important point in the report is the fact that while formerly vacations with pay were usually limited to salaried workers, the extension of this merited shortening of the hours of labor to wage earners was accelerated in 1937 and has made great strides during this year.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESSENED

"As modern industrial techniques shorten work time," the Executive Council said, "vacations with pay should become part of the program for shortening work-hours. Also, they may lessen seasonal unemploy-

(Continued on Page 4)

SUGAR COMPANIES SIGN A. F. OF L. AGREEMENTS

Three Firms in Montana and Wyoming Grant Higher Wages and 40-Hour Week; Unions Made Sole Bargaining Agencies for All Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Billings, Montana.—Smashing victories for beet sugar workers are being obtained with employers, as these workers clamber into A. F. of L. unions in order to gain better wages and improved working conditions.

Notable success is reported by employes of the Holly Sugar Corporation, one of the beet sugar giants, where R. H. James, A. F. of L. representative, has been assisting the workers in perfecting their local unions and getting signed agreements.

Organization Progresses Rapidly

Since initial organization of this firm's Hamilton City, California, plant, employees at other plants have gone forward rapidly. Signed agreements were recently secured covering the Corporation's plants in Sidney, Montana; Hardin, Montana, and Sheridan, Wyoming.

Further organization work is under way and still more agreements are ex-

(Continued on Page 4)

A. F. of L. Convention Authorizes Revocation of C. I. O. Union Charters

Delegates by Vote of 25,616 to 1,227 Confer Upon Executive Council Power to Expel Ten Units of Lewis's Dual Organization Which Were Suspended From A. F. of L. Membership by the 1936 Tampa Convention; Candidates for Public Office Are Warned That Support of the C. I. O. by Them Will Mobilize the A. F. of L. Forces for Their Defeat at the Polls.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—Following a thorough discussion, the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor here, by the overwhelming vote of 25,616 to 1,227, authorized the A. F. of L. Executive Council to revoke the charters of any of the ten national and international unions suspended by the 1936 convention of the Federation for continued membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which "refuse to return to the ranks of our movement."

The subject came before the convention in the report of the Resolutions Committee on that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption "Discipline and Orderly Procedure," in which the Council, after a complete historical review of the controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization and the refusal of C. I. O. leaders to confer with representatives of the A. F. of L. relative to possible procedure for the settlement of the dispute, asked for authority to revoke the charters of the unions holding membership in the C. I. O. which were suspended by the Tampa convention last year.

The resolution reviewed again the history of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the decision of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and the Tampa convention to suspend ten of the C. I. O. unions, the raids of the C. I. O. on A. F. of L. unions, the futile attempts of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to adjust the controversy, and the dictatorial one-man power which controls the C. I. O., and appealed to the rank and file of the C. I. O. unions to resent the subversive control which the C. I. O. dictatorship imposes upon them.

Assails C. I. O. Political Scheme

In addition to its drastic action against the C. I. O. in the industrial field, the resolution struck at the C. I. O. political activities by serving notice on candidates for public office that the A. F. of L. would broaden its nonpartisan political policy to include among labor's enemies scheduled for defeat at the polls "all who would in any way favor or support the C. I. O."

The resolution was read to the convention by Matthew Woll, third vice president of the A. F. of L. and chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The discussion was opened by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department and secretary of the Resolutions Committee, and closed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the convention.

After a very thorough and truthful

(Continued on Page 4)

Amend Labor Act, Says A. F. of L.

Denver Convention Asks Congress to Insert Provision Giving the Majority of Any Craft the Right to Choose Their Collective Bargaining Agents.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, took an important step to secure the right of the majority of employes in any craft covered by the National Labor Relations Act to choose their representatives for collective bargaining.

Latitude Given to Board Condemned

In establishing the functions of the National Labor Relations Board the Act declares:

"The Board shall decide in each case whether in order to insure to employes the full benefit of their right to self organization and to collective bargaining, and otherwise to effectuate

(Continued on Page 4)

OFFICE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FORMED BY A. F. OF L.

New Organization Established at Denver Includes Forty-Five Locals With Seven Thousand Members; Frank Weikel Is Named President; Geneva Marsh, Secretary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the American Federation of Office Workers International Council was established here on October 9 at a conference of representatives of local unions of bookkeepers, stenographers, typists and assistants convened by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

He said this action was the preliminary step toward chartering a national and international union of office workers.

The general work of the new Office Workers Council will be under the direction of William Collins, in charge of the New York City office of the American Federation of Labor. The officers elected are: President, Frank Weikel, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Geneva Marsh, New York, N. Y.

Organization Campaign Planned

President Weikel announced that conferences have been held with numerous officers of State and central bodies and organizers in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention, and that all of them have pledged assistance to the new group.

"We now have about 45 local unions throughout the United States and

(Continued on Page 4)

Credit Unions Aid Organized Workers

They Are Held Valuable Medium by A. F. of L. Executive Council for Protecting Union Members Against Loan Sharks.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The credit union is a "form of consumers' cooperative particularly adaptable for trade unions," according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

In emphasizing the need of this instrument of cheap rates for small loans the Council said:

"Almost every union family knows what it is to need money urgently for an emergency or to strive for a bit of comfort and enjoyment by buying a radio, furniture, suit of clothes or automobile on time payment. Loan sharks take advantage of workers' need, installment selling plans charge exorbitant rates for credit and rates for personal loans at banks are very high. These charges eat away members' income without giving them value in return.

Credit Furnished at Low Rate

"Local unions can help members to protect themselves from these charges, to save their money and make their incomes give a higher living standard by setting up a credit union. By this means credit can be furnished at a very low rate and an opportunity given members to save in a safe and convenient way.

"Most credit unions provide small loans at interest charges lower than banks.

"The union member, applying to his

(Continued on Page 3)

OLD-AGE PENSIONS PAID TO 1,297,321

But American Federation of Labor Executive Council Reports That in Many States the Pensions Are Pitifully Small; in Mississippi the Average Monthly Payment Per Recipient Is Only $4.08 and in Arkansas $9.04.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Despite the indisputable fact that under the old-age assistance provisions of the Social Security Act the Federal Government is pledged to match up to $15 per month State old age pensions if the State law has been approved by the Social Security Board, many of the state systems approved by the Board pay their indigent aged "most inadequate" amounts, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

The Council submitted figures prepared by the Bureau of Research Statistics of the Social Security Board showing that for April, 1937, 42 States with approved plans had 1,297,321 aged on their pension lists.

AVERAGE PENSION, $18.71.

The average pension per recipient was very low, $18.71. In 16 States the average amount exceeded $20 and in 28 States, $15. California paid its pensioners the highest average monthly amount, $31.37; Colorado

(Continued on Page 3)

EDITORIALS

Legislative Discrimination Against Unemployed Workers

The demand made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado, that the Social Security Act be amended to provide protection against age and unemployment hazards for "agricultural workers" and "all employes in workshops, mills, mines and factories" should and undoubtedly will be approved by all Members of Congress and progressive citizens generally.

It is axiomatic that a Government established to "promote the general welfare" cannot permanently bar millions of citizens from the benefits of social security legislation. But, strangely enough, that is exactly what the present Social Security Act does.

This injustice is clearly indicated in the Executive Council's analysis of the unemployment compensation section of the Act.

Quite properly, the Act, according to the Executive Council, specifically declares that unemployment compensation shall not be denied to otherwise eligible employes for refusing to accept employment for the following reasons:

> If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; if the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

But the Executive Council points out that practically half of our forty-eight million working men and women are not only not "otherwise eligible" for unemployment compensation but are specifically barred from this benefit by the terms of the Act itself.

With regard to the millions of workers suffering this unwarranted legislative discrimination the Executive Council, under the significant heading "Without Benefit," says:

> When unemployment compensation laws become generally effective this coming year and the following one, wage earners will be keenly conscious of the shortcomings and limitations of the Social Security Act. Of the 48 millions of gainfully employed workers in the United [illegible] self-employed persons, workers with small firms employing less than 8, or less than 4, etc., in some states; those in domestic service; government employes; employes of charitable institutions; seasonal industries; officers and members of crews of vessels; casual labor. Workers in insured industries who have acquired rights in one state but who find work in another state and move will have to acquire rights in the new state. If unemployment is due to sickness or physical disability, the worker though doubly unfortunate has no compensation for his enforced idleness. Also, workers in insured industries may be deprived of economic security by a leasing or contracting by which some companies hope to relieve themselves of financial obligations.

It is to correct this injustice that the Council urged the convention of the American Federation of Labor to mobilize the organized labor movement to persuade Congress to extend the benefits of unemployment compensation not only to "agricultural workers" but also to "all employes in workshops, mills, mines and factories."

This reasonable extension would undoubtedly provide unemployment compensation for a large portion of the twenty-four millions of workers now excluded from protection against unemployment.

The recommendation of the Executive Council should be incorporated in one of the first must bills for the next session of Congress.

Organized Labor and Housing Legislation

The imperative necessity of constant watchfulness over labor and social legislation by organized labor is apparent in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation in Denver, Colorado, on the enactment of the Wagner Housing Bill.

The importance of Federal legislation to promote the construction of low-cost housing for workers upon whom employers impose small wages was emphasized by the 1936 A. F. of L. convention which authorized the appointment of a Committee on Housing to work cooperatively with other housing groups in the interest of Federal housing legislation.

The Wagner Housing Bill, introduced in the Senate on February 24, 1937, had the active support of the A. F. of L. Housing Committee and all other A. F. of L. forces.

The parliamentary situation delayed consideration of the measure until very late in the session, when it was finally placed on the legislative calendar as a result of the mobilization of American Federation of Labor forces throughout the country in support of Federal assistance for low-cost housing.

Nevertheless the measure was viciously attacked in the form of restrictive amendments in both houses—amendments which would have largely nullified the purpose of the bill to provide low-rent housing. These amendments, however, were modified by the conference committee of the two houses as a result of the forceful arguments of the American Federation of Labor.

In its account of the stormy parliamentary career of the measure and the constant efforts of the American Federation of Labor to protect and improve it, the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the Denver convention of the Federation said:

> The Wagner Housing Act would never have successfully weathered the recurrent stormy attacks of a disorganized Congress bent on economy, if organized labor throughout the country had not strongly asserted its demand for a permanent housing program. It was a concerted and unanimous response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in every state of the Nation that made it possible to overcome legislative obstacles at crucial times.

As finally enacted by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt, the Wagner Housing Bill makes available to the United States Housing Authority a capital fund of $500,000,000 to be loaned to local housing authorities to aid in the construction of low-cost houses for wage earners afflicted with low incomes.

It is estimated that this five hundred million dollar fund will finance the construction of homes for approximately 140,000 families in the lowest income group who are unable to afford decent houses because of low wage conditions. It is believed that the 140,000 families include over half a million people.

In addition, the Executive Council told the A. F. of L. convention that "over $180,000,000 will be expended for direct labor on the site for the construction of low-rent housing," which it is estimated "will provide employment for 150,000 building mechanics for the next three years."

Furthermore, according to the Executive Council, the production of material required in the construction of the low-rent housing will provide employment for "between 200,000 and 250,000 persons in the next three years."

All of which beneficial results, it may be added, have been secured by the persistent and unflinching efforts of the American Federation of Labor to make Federal assistance for low-cost housing a fact instead of a theory.

TEACHERS UNION GROWS RAPIDLY

Membership Exceeds 22,000; Fifty-Four Locals Formed in Twelve Months.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Secretary-Treasurer Irvin R. Kuenzli, of the American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L. unit, after compiling a general report for the recent convention predicts that the Teachers' Federation may reach a membership of 30,000 during the present year.

Fifty-four locals were added to the Federation during the twelve-month period ending July 22, 1937, bringing the membership at that time to 22,002. This was an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year.

Chicago, with 4,000 new members, witnessed the greatest city gain; and locals were re-established in six different cities, indicating a renewal of interest and conviction that organization offers teachers the most practical avenue for progress.

Affiliation of teachers with the labor movement is a logical step, since organized workers from the earliest history of America have battled courageously and unceasingly for an adequate school system, Secretary-Treasurer Kuenzli declared.

He added that a large part of the history of education in America has been written in the minutes of organized labor bodies. He stated that the large membership of the American Federation of Teachers, backed by millions of organized workers, should rapidly advance the Federation to a place of tremendous weight in the educational affairs of the nation; that it should be able to develop in America a type of education that is free from fear and militaristic control, a system in which every school teacher becomes a "little democratic state," based on peace and the Brotherhood of Man.

The headquarters of the Teachers Federation is in Chicago, Ill.

LEATHER WORKERS WIN PACT IN JASPER, ALA.

Agreement With Burton Manufacturing Company Grants 40-Hour Week and Check-Off System for Collecting Dues.

Jasper, Alabama (AFLNS).—Following decisive victory in an election for collective bargaining representative, conducted under supervision of the Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, United Leather Workers' Local Union No. 65 secured a signed agreement with the Burton Manufacturing Company here.

The company recognized the union as bargaining represenstative for employes and agreed to meet designated representatives of the union in negotiating wages and in settling grievances. Workers have the 40-hour work week, consisting of five 8-hour days. The contract also provides for the check-off system for collection of dues and assessments.

The agreement extends to July 1, 1938, and thereafter unless cancelled after that date or succeeded by a new contract.

WAGES ARE INCREASED BY MT. VERNON PAINTERS

Mt. Vernon, Ill. (AFLNS).—Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 888, organized here recently with the assistance of E. P. Theiss, A. F. of L. representative, is reported as functioning 100 per cent with wage scales established which bring the men over twice as much as under unorganized conditions.

The local, which started out with about 75 members, is said to have gained control of practically all painting done in and about Mt. Vernon.

UNION-MADE GOODS CAMPAIGN PLANNED

A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department Says Prejudice Against Sweatshop Employers and Foreign Made Products Creates Great Opportunity for Promoting Union Label Articles and Services.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A nation-wide campaign for the promotion of union-made goods and union services is planned by the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The campaign is based on the resume of the situation contained in the report of the Executive Board of the Department to the recent annual convention in Denver, Colorado.

Emphasizes Union Label Value

"Never was there a more propitious time to renew our efforts for the union label, shop card and button," the report concluded. "There is a growing prejudice against foreign-made products and the merchandise manufactured in sweatshops by child labor and women who are paid starvation wages. Our Department is taking advantage of this great opportunity and following it up as we did the death of the Blue Eagle of the invalid National Recovery Act. [illegible] then to capitalize the [illegible] the Federal Government had the union label represented better conditions, higher wages and shorter hours than the emblem used by the Government.

"Fully aware of the increased purchasing power of mass consumers and the growing popularity of the principles of labor unionism, we believe that the coming year holds the greatest possibilities for the promotion of union label goods and union services. We shall endeavor to make it a banner year for the union label, shop card and button. We shall make every effort to indelibly register our insignia on the minds of every consumer.

Big Results from Label Advertising

"In proportion to its expenditures, the Union Label Trades Department obtains greater results than any advertiser in America. We have been able to achieve these results through the volunteer efforts of loyal union label boosters who have carried the union label banner aloft and at the head of the greatest army of men and women consumers that has ever been mobilized for the cause of economic justice and industrial freedom."

The headquarters of the Union Label Trades Department are in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Matthew Woll is president of the Department; I. M. Ornburn is secretary-treasurer.

4 A. F. OF L. UNIONS WIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS VOTE

Four Craft Units Poll Large Majority in Bargaining Ballot of Lima Company Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Lima, Ohio.—An early agreement between four A. F. of L. craft unions and the Lima Locomotive Works was presaged by the decisive victory obtained by these unions in a recent consent election, conducted by the Eighth District Regional Labor Board office, of Cleveland.

A total of 1,184 employees participated in the election, the A. F. of L. unions winning the right to exclusive representatives in collective bargaining by nearly two to one, the vote being 729 to 445. The election was held quietly, under supervision of Andrew Meyer and John Chapman of the Eighth District NLRB office.

Success of the election was based on over two months of organization work carried on under the direction of Alfred T. Murphy, representing the American Federation of Labor, assisted by Alfred Stencil, of the Molders' Union; J. J. Murphy, of the Machinists' Union; George Edgerton, of the Blacksmiths' Union, and Harry Nicholas, of the Boilermakers' Union.

Representative Murphy reported that the American Federation of Labor was making steady progress in the Northwestern portion of the state, and predicted that by the early part of 1938 the dual-union efforts of the C.I.O. will be definitely crushed in that section.

COMMUNISTS PLAN TO GET HIGH PLACES IN C. I. O.

Boston Post Reveals Reds Admission of Promoting Interests of Lewis's Group.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

That Communists "bore in" in units of the Committee for Industrial Organization and are definitely determined to seek further power through this apparently receptive medium, was again demonstrated at the recent New England convention of the Communist Party, at Boston. Hot air about the subject fades in the light of facts.

The Boston Post, in reporting the convention, carried the head: **"Communists Bid For C. I. O.—Take Credit For Rise and Want More Officers".** The report of the convention proceedings continued:

"Openly taking much credit for the rise of the Committee for Industrial Organization during the past year, speakers at the New England Convention of the Communist Party, at the Ritz Plaza, Huntington Avenue, Boston, last night announced their intention of organizing a concerted drive to elect Party Members to important posts in the C. I. O.

"'It is important that as many Communists as possible be elected to high positions in the C. I. O. Unions,' Phil Frankfeld, State Secretary of the Party, told the 200 delegates and visitors, 'to form the policies of the Union when its National and State Conventions are held'."

METAL TRADES COUNCIL FORMED IN LIMA, OHIO

Lima, Ohio (AFLNS).—The first metal trades council ever formed in Lima received its charter recently from Alfred T. Murphy, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, in Washington, D. C., complimented Mr. Murphy for his efforts in behalf of the American Federation of Labor in the northwestern section of the State.

Oscar Cole, Boilermakers Local No. 692, was elected president of the Lima Council, and W. J. Murphy, Blacksmiths Local No. 151, corresponding secretary.

Congress Passed Ten Labor Bills

$500,000,000 Low Rent Housing Act, Railroad Employees Retirement Act and Appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for Unemployment Relief Included in Measures Beneficial to Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Declaring that "the first session of the seventy-fifth Congress will go down in history as one of the most unusual ever held," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the 1937 convention of the Federation in Denver, Colorado, that ten bills favorable to labor were enacted despite the fact that "while nearly 15,000 bills and resolutions were introduced, very few other than private bills were passed."

Following is the list of the labor bills which the organized labor movement, according to the Executive Council's report, was instrumental in having placed on the statute books of the United States:

1. Low-Rent Housing Act.
2. Railroad Employees Retirement Act.
3. Requiring railroads to install appliances to promote safety of employees.
4. Unemployment census to be taken before April 1, 1938.
5. Appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief.
6. Appropriation of $18,000,000 to enable Social Security Board to make grants to states for old age assistance, public health, the blind and dependent children.
7. Providing for the promotion of postal laborers, watchmen and messengers.
8. Providing space in Federal buildings for Credit Union offices.
9. Panama Retirement Law made retroactive to include citizens separated from Service of Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company between August 1, 1920, and July 1, 1926.
10. Appropriated $85,000,000 to enable farm tenants, farm laborers, share croppers and other individuals to obtain farms.

46 UNION LABELS ARE ENDORSED BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, United; Glass Bottle Blowers; Glove Workers; Hatters and Millinery Workers; Horseshoers; Jewelry Workers; Lathers; Laundry Workers; Leather Workers; Machinists; Marble Workers; Metal Polishers; Metal Workers, Sheet; Metal Engravers; Molders.

Painters; Papermakers; *Photo-Engravers; Plate Printers; Potters; Powder Workers; *Pressmen, Printing; Sheep Shearers; *Stereotypers and Electrotypers; Stove Mounters; Teamsters; Tobacco Workers; *Typographical; Upholsterers; United Wall Paper Crafts; Weavers.

*These five unions own and control jointly what is known as the Allied Printing Trades Label.

Organizations Using Cards, Buttons and Emblems

Actors; Barbers; Clerks, Retail; Engineers, Operating; Firemen, Stationary; Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; Musicians; Stage Employees, Theatrical; Teamsters.

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor labels: Athletic Goods Workers; Brushmakers; Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers; Flour Mill Workers; Horse Nail Workers; Novelty Workers; Suspender Makers.

KROGER BAKING COMPANY SIGNS TEAMSTERS PACT

Agreement with Charleston Firm Carries 15 Per Cent Wage Increase, Minimum 40-Hour Week and Closed Shop.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Charleston, W. Va.—An agreement has been negotiated by Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Local Union No. 175, for the first time, with the Kroger Baking & Grocery Company, covering all its truck drivers and helpers and all classes of warehousemen.

Following organization of these men recently, which was assisted by Thomas Cairns, A. F. of L. representative, a contract was secured providing a 15 per cent wage increase for all classes of workers covered, together with a 100 per cent closed shop.

Other features of the contract include: a minimum of forty hours per week for warehousemen, not to exceed forty-eight hours; the adjustment of all disputes between employer and employees, with a Board of Arbitration if necessary, and adjustment of many other minor grievances which the men had.

The agreement, which extends for one year, covers approximately 100 people. Successful negotiation of this agreement with the big chain concern is expected to have a salutary effect generally.

PAINTERS UNION LISTS MEMBERSHIP OF 105,000

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Evidently the organizing campaign which the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has been carrying on for a considerable period is worthy of consideration by other unions.

Clarence E. Swick, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, reports from headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., that on June 30, 1937, the organization had a membership of 105,000.

In 1933, after four years of the business depression, the membership had dropped from 120,000 to 60,000. But it began to grow again and with improved business conditions plus outstanding achievements in higher wages and shorter hours the membership has now passed well beyond the 100,000 mark.

In addition to its full-benefit members the Brotherhood also has approximately 12,000 non-beneficial honorary members and apprentices.

Furthermore the Brotherhood doesn't have any difficulty in paying its bills. This is plainly apparent by the fact that on June 30 the balance in its treasury totaled $577,047, compared with $251,683 on August 31, 1929.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT VOTED BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

civilian population," and that the latter are "being deliberately made the victims."

"Your committee is unwilling to recommend any action by this convention which would add to the heavy and critical responsibility of the Department of State at this time," it went on.

"Your committee, however, does believe that the concert of peaceloving nations is necessary before unjustified aggressions by one country against another can be prevented.

"Surely the American people and our free trade union movement are unwilling to in any manner contribute to the financial resources of Japan by purchasing her manufactured products at this time.

Labor Mobilization Urged

"In recommending the adoption of this resolution with all of the implications which this involves, your committee further recommends that the president and the executive council be instructed to immediately get in touch with all of the free national trade union movements in other countries, requesting their cooperation so that the withdrawal of national purchasing power may have its immediate effect on Japan and prevent other nations in attempting what is now being done by Japan."

Housing Shortage Handicaps Toledo

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Toledo, Ohio, like many other cities in the United States has a housing shortage the remedying of which is expected to bring about good times for building trades workers in that city.

At the recent convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, held in Toledo, Fred Watson, president of the Toledo Central Labor Union, said there was a shortage of 6,000 residential units in that city, but that there was under way a building program amounting to $2,500,000. He said Toledo has only 100 proper dwelling units and apartments available, which was forcing many families to move to the suburbs.

Pointing out the failure of the private building industry to meet the emergency, Mr. Watson declared that despite the rapid growth of the city due to the return of industrial prosperity, there are only 67,000 proper residential units there now as compared with 70,000 in 1929.

Oliver Meyers, secretary of the Toledo Building Trades Council, told the convention that an attempted raid of the building trades by the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1936 had failed and that the 21 locals in the building trades are working in perfect harmony.

William Grubb was reelected president of the State Council for his twentieth term and Arnold Bill was reelected to the position of secretary for his twenty-first consecutive year.

CARNATION MILK CO. SIGNS A. F. OF L. PACT

Agreement with Oregon, Illinois, Firm Provides Minimum Wages, 44-Hour Week and Paid Vacations.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Carnation Company, producers and distributors of the well-known milk "from contented cows," now employs union labor, as the result of a contract recently signed with Federal Labor Union No. 20812 of the American Federation of Labor, covering employes at the firm's Oregon, Illinois, condensery.

The new contract, which embraces all workers at that plant except plant superintendents, assistant plant superintendents, foremen, fieldmen, clerical help or others having authority to hire or discharge, extends to December 31, 1939.

A 44-hour work week, with time and a half for overtime above nine hours in any one day is established for general employes, with 49 hours for a few specified lines and 56 for night watchmen.

The contract established a minimum wage rate of 45 cents an hour for men and 35 cents an hour for women, with five cents less for the first thirty days of employment. After one year's continuous employment, employes are entitled to one week's vacation with pay. A limited seniority rule is established and an arbitration board set up for settlement of any disputes, without resort to strike, during the life of the contract.

MAGNESITE MINERS WIN PAY RAISE AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

recognized the union as exclusive collective bargaining agency for the workers.

A wage increase of 40 cents a day was gained by the workers, along with the payment of overtime, which is something new both for the corporation and the employees.

Seniority rights are established, with continuous service including service with the Sierra Magnesite Company, Ltd., and the California Chemical Company, at mines and plants in the three communities named.

Wages run from 60 cents an hour for laborers to 86 cents an hour for repairmen.

General union conditions are clearly enumerated in the contract, which remains in effect until August 10, 1938, with customary renewal clauses.

TOLEDO NEWSWRITERS PLAN A. F. OF L. UNION

Toledo, Ohio (AFLNS).—Under the direction of Francis J. Dillon, American Federation of Labor representative in the Toledo area, organizers have been at work lining up newswriters for an A. F. of L. union.

The Toledo branch of the American Newspaper Guild voted 68 to 21 in the recent Guild referendum in favor of continuing affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. They were definitely disappointed when the National Guild membership decided to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

There is a general expression on those responsible for promoting a local A. F. of L. newswriters union that every other department of the local newspapers is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor while the newswriters, against their will, are required to owe allegiance to an organization which their membership voted against by an overwhelming majority.

A. F. of L. Reiterates Readiness For Peace Conference With C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

labor, which, if continued, can only result in great loss and suffering to the wage-earners of our land and seriously disturb and impair the peace and tranquility of not only industry and commerce but the happy relationships of all of our people.

C. I. O. Spurned Honorable Efforts for Unity

"We can only express regret that the leaders dominating the organization of the Committee for Industrial Organization have thus far spurned all honorable efforts made on our part to compose existing differences and reunite the forces of organized labor.

Convention's Action Is Cited

"The convention specifically directs attention to its action in adopting on Monday of this week, Oct. 11, among other declarations of policy, the following:

"'With all of the facts in mind, and because we believe there is a great rank and file that ardently wishes to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend, first, that our special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued.

"'We refused a year ago to take any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become reunited with the federation. We hesitate today to take such action against those organizations within the C. I. O. that desire to preserve the unity of the movement and who may wish for reaffiliation.'

A. F. of L. Plan Is Practicable

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor in thus continuing the special committee clothed with full authority for purposes indicated is representative of a previously declared and sincere desire on the part of the American Federation of Labor for unity in the ranks of organized labor.

"It is expressive of a procedure designed to accomplish that purpose in an honorable, orderly and practical way. It does not embrace any design for failure and the placing of its opponents at a disadvantage, if failure should unfortunately attend such efforts.

C. I. O. Statements Are Unwarranted

"The convention regards the fulsome praise by the Committee for Industrial Organization of the unions making up its conference and the equally contemptuous reference to the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor and all its loyal affiliated national and international unions, its State federations of labor and city central labor unions and its local and Federal labor unions as unwarranted and unjustified in fact by every reasonable standard of measurement.

C. I. O. Seeks Propoganda, Not Unity

"We regard the spirit of the message sent as not in accord with the expressed objectives. We hold the language used as not germane to the proposal itself, but as designed more for propaganda than expressive of a real desire for peace and unity.

Hopes for Return of C. I. O. Unions to A. F. of L.

"Nevertheless, the American Federation of Labor will want to rise above such unworthy motives and impracticable procedures. We are of the firm conviction that there are those in association with the Committee for Industrial Organization who are really sincere and most desirous for peace and unity and who would want to attain that objective in an honorable way and by practical methods and procedures.

"We are of the further conviction that the rank and file of the organizations hereinbefore in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will want again to become in complete association with the parent body—the American Federation of Labor—that gave their organizations birth, nurtured them to growth and aided them in attaining the conditions of life and of work now enjoyed by them.

"Because of this belief and conviction we welcome this expression of a changed attitude, we hope, on the part of all or at least of a number of the unions associated with the Committee of Industrial Organization.

Special Committee Is Ready

"We wish, therefore, to advise that our special committee clothed with full authority stands ready and willing and anxious to meet a like committee representative of any or all of the organizations associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization for the purpose of attaining the desired objectives of peace and unity in the ranks of organized labor and bringing again within the folds of the American Federation of Labor not only those organizations now suspended, or which have withdrawn, but likewise to bring into association with us all other labor unions and organizations of labor not now so affiliated.

Committee Can Be Enlarged

"If it be urged that the committees selected for the purpose hereinbefore indicated should be enlarged, our executive council stands ready and willing to enlarge our committee to a reasonable number as circumstances may require. Then, too, we are quite willing that the Committee for Industrial Organization or of any of its affiliated unions may enlarge their committee to a number reasonably expressive of its or their needs and requirements.

"We cannot believe the suggestion for a committee of 100 representatives on each side, making up a conference of 200, can serve any useful or practical purpose. We prefer to regard the proposal for a conference of 200 rather as an initial method of approach on the part of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We know every substantial union in the Committee for Industrial Organization, at least those formerly in association and in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, is ably experienced in conference methods. They know as we know that we cannot employ mass committees in negotiating agreements with employers.

"They know as we do that Governments do not employ mass conferences in dealing with matters of state. Large groups are employed to carry on conflicts. Small groups are employed to negotiate peace, understanding, agreement and cooperation. Mass conferences lead to expressions of bitterness and hatred and not to words of friendly counsel and cooperative understanding.

Ready to Attend Meeting

"We, therefore, submit that we stand ready and willing, as hereinbefore indicated, to meet through the means of our special committee with a like representative committee of the organizations of any or all of the unions making up the conference of the Committee for Industrial Organization at such time and place as may be agreed upon, without prior commitment, and for the purpose of reuniting the forces of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and under such terms and conditions and policies and procedures as may be agreed to and prove acceptable to all.

Early Reply Is Requested

"We shall, of course, anticipate an early response, and it is our sincere hope that the unions within the Committee for Industrial Organization may be moved by a like spirit of composing existing differences in fairness to all concerned, in a way that will not only hearten the soul of wage and small income earners of our land but likewise assure the American people of our determination to maintain industrial tranquility.

"In so doing we will assure organized labor as a whole not only the continued good-will and support of all our citizens, so essential to the maintenance of our unions, but we will have contributed much in perpetuating the established democratic institutions of our land, now endangered on every hand by the dictatorships which rule outside of our borders and which threaten not only free labor but the remaining democracies of the world.

"FRANK MORRISON."

LABOR MEN ARE MEMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT UNIT

Governor Davey of Ohio Appoints President Lyden and Vice President Breidenbach of State Labor Federation to Represent Workers on Advisory Council to State Unemployment Commission.

Columbus, Ohio (AFLNS).—Organized labor in Ohio was singularly honored when Governor Martin L. Davey appointed Michael J. Lyden, of Youngstown, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and John E. Breidenbach of Dayton, fourth vice president of the Federation, as representatives of the workers on the State Advisory Council to the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Mr. Lyden received the only full seven-year term appointment. Mr. Breidenbach was appointed for one year, at the end of which he will be eligible for appointment to a full seven-year term.

Harry E. Green, of Cleveland, a member of the law firm of Squires, Sanders and Dempsey, Cleveland, received a four-year appointment as one of the three representatives of the public on the Advisory Council. He is a son of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Advisory Council consists of representatives of labor, the public, and the employers.

Members of the Council receive $20 per day, but not to exceed $2,000 in any one year, and necessary expenses while engaged in the necessary business of the Council. Their appointments are subject to confirmation by the Ohio Senate.

In addition to being a vice president of the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Breidenbach is also president of the Dayton Central Labor Union and a member of the Dayton City Commission.

BUFFALO FISH DEALERS SIGN A. F. OF L. PACT

Closed Shop Agreement Reduces Work Week From 60 Hours to 48, With a Six-Hour Stretch.

Buffalo, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Reflecting grim determination throughout the process of organization and negotiations, Federal Labor Union No. 20740 has secured a closed shop agreement with the wholesale and retail fish dealers of Buffalo.

With the assistance of John G. White, A. F. of L. representative, these workers were successful in securing satisfactory increases in wages and a 48-hour work week, with a 6-hour stretch. The men were reported to have been working over sixty hours a week. Other concessions were also secured for members of the union.

HOSIERY COMPANY SIGNS A. F. OF L. AGREEMENT

Contract With Browning Mills Provides 40-Hour Week, Minimum Wages, and Abolishes Child Labor.

Bridgeport, Alabama (AFLNS).—Following effective organization of employees into a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a union agreement has been secured with the Browning Hosiery Mills here. One hundred and sixty workers are covered.

The agreement designates the union as the sole collective bargaining representative for all employees, other than watchman, firemen, office workers and those with authority to hire and discharge.

Satisfactory minimum wages are established and machinery provided to negotiate other wage adjustments and to settle general grievances. Seniority rights are protected and child labor prohibited.

The union secured the 40-hour work week of five 8-hour days, with a 10 per cent tolerance arrangement. Time and a half for overtime and double time for designated holidays was also secured.

C. I. O. HIWASSEE DAM CANARD IS PUNCTURED

Asheville Newspapers Claim That Practically all Clerks on T. V. A. Project Belonged to the C. I. O. Was Big Brainstorm; Most of Them Are Members of A. F. of L. Union.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Murphy, N. C.—Another example of C. I. O. hot air propaganda that vanishes in the light of truth has been turned up here, in connection with the clerical staff at the T. V. A. Hiwassee Dam.

Nearby Asheville newspapers apparently bit on a batch of hot publicity stories, which are quoted as saying that 90 per cent of the clerical staff at the dam joined the United Federal Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O., presumably after a three weeks' drive by C. I. O. organizers.

The truth of the matter is, according to Henry C. Iler, national organizer of the American Federation of Government Employees, that on September 23, sixty-five of the dam office employees, out of a total of eighty, made application for membership in the American Federation of Government Employees, expressing a desire to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

How long the C. I. O. publicity hounds will be able to fool the editors for propaganda purposes appears to be a question of some import, with some close observers venturing the opinion that, perhaps, some C. I. O. members on newspaper staffs might be able to provide a more illuminating answer.

Green Is Re-Elected A. F. of L. President

(Continued from Page 1)

1935, when the Atlantic City convention, following the merger of the offices of secretary and treasurer, unanimously chose him for the newly created office of secretary-treasurer.

Executive Council Members

The fifteen vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor were also reelected.

The Executive Council of the Federation consists of the president, the secretary-treasurer an dthe vice presidents. With the reelection of all its members the Council consists of the following persons:

President, William Green (miner); first vice president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice president, T. A. Rickert (garment worker); third vice president, Matthew Woll (photo-engraver); fourth vice president, John Coefield (plumber); fifth vice president, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist); sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); seventh vice president, G. M. Bugniazet (electrical worker); eighth vice president, George M. Harrison (railway clerk); ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin (teamster); tenth vice president, Harry C. Bates (bricklayer); eleventh vice president, Edward J. Gainor (letter carrier); twelfth vice president, W. D. Mahon (street and electric railway carman); thirteenth vice president, Felix H. Knight (railway carman); fourteenth vice president, George E. Browne (theatrical stage employe); fifteenth vice president, Edward Flore (hotel and restaurant employe); secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison (printer).

JEWELRY WORKERS LAND GRUEN WATCH CASE PACT

Shorter Hours and Higher Wages Obtained in Agreement With Cincinnati Firm; New Locals Formed; Coleman and Beardsley Re-elected President and Secretary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The International Jewelry Workers' Union is reported as continuing substantial gains, both in the organization of new locals and the negotiation of favorable contracts with employers.

When the Gruen Watch Case Company, of Cincinnati, was recently organized, three locals of the Jewelry Workers participated in the settlement, along with locals of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers and the International Association of Machinists. Two new locals were established at Cincinnati and one revived.

The new Gruen Company agreement provides for a 44-hour week, seven holidays with pay and a week's vacation with pay after one year's continual service.

An immediate wage increase of 7½ per cent was secured for all employees, with a minimum of 38 cents an hour for new employees; also, two hours' pay is guaranteed when employees are requested to report for work.

Watch Case Makers' Local No. 104 and Watchmakers' Local No. 106 are the new Cincinnati locals, with Jewelry Workers' Local No. 25 revived. Another "potential" local is reported near Cincinnati. Local No. 100, Dental Technicians of Southern California (headquarters Los Angeles) is another new I. J. W. U. local.

The recent election by the International Jewelry Workers' Union resulted in John Coleman being named president, along with 11 vice presidents. General Secretary-Treasurer S. E. Beardsley, was reelected without opposition.

RUBBER BRUSH WORKERS WIN PAY INCREASE PACT

Contract With Henrite Products Company Also Includes Shorter Work Week and Recognition of Union as Sole Bargaining Agent For All Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Ironton, Ohio.—An example of practical progress of workers under A. F. of L. guidance and protection is cited here in the case of Rubber Brush Workers' Union No. 20885, the members of which are now working under a splendid agreement signed sometime ago with the Henrite Products Corporation here.

Effective organization of the workers, with definite proof that the union represented a substantial majority of employees in keeping with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, enabled the union to negotiate a union contract with the corporation that provided 10 cents an hour increase in wages for all employees, both men and women, and numerous other gains for these workers.

A 7-hour day, 5-day week, was established for female employees with the 5-day, 40-hour week for male employees, time and a half being stipulated for overtime work. Seniority rights are respected, ample provisions made for taking care of grievances and the union was established as the sole collective bargaining agent for the workers employed.

The result is a group of satisfied workers, who enthusiastically co-operate with employers, to the very definite benefit of all concerned.

BIRMINGHAM TEAMSTERS SIGN UP 19 BEER FIRMS

Agreement With Distributors Provides Minimum Wages, Closed Shop and Time and One Half for Overtime.

Birmingham, Alabama (AFLNS).—Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Local Union No. 204 has secured contracts with all nineteen Birmingham beer distributors, covering 120 drivers and helpers.

Minimum wages of from $21 to $35 a week are established by the contracts, with route salesmen getting 2½ and 5 cents extra per case. All time worked over 60 hours per week of six days must be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Machinery is provided for settlement of disputes and general working conditions covered.

A clause of unusual interest as showing a co-operative spirit with other branches of organized labor provides that "All improvements and repair work done by the company must be done by union labor when possible and all things being equal. Union material shall be given preference."

The contracts, which include a closed shop clause, extend to September 1, 1938, and automatically thereafter, provided that either party may give notice of desired changes 30 days prior to any annual expiration date.

LABOR BOARD PURGE DEMANDED BY THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

of trade unions may be protected, and so that Congress may be requested to amend this act so as to prevent hereafter the usurped authority now being exercised by the board and its agencies.

Relief by Roosevelt Sought

"Your committee further recommends that the president and the Executive Council be authorized and instructed to seek immediate correction of the deplorable, disruptive and destructive condition above referred to, by petitioning the President of the United States for prompt and adequate relief.

"Your committee further recommends that the amendment to the act proposed by the Executive Coucil be approved by the convention, and that portion of the Executive Council's report be concurred in."

2 BIG BALTIMORE FIRMS SIGN BAKERS UNION PACT

Contracts With Ward and Fairfield Western Maryland Companies Provide Higher Wages and Shorter Hours; Stretch-Out Banned; C. I. O. Scheme Frustrated.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The greatest progress since the old Knights of Labor days is now being achieved in Baltimore, Md., in the organization of the baking industry, long "open-shop" or straight non-union.

Following inability for many years to "crack" the big plants that have developed there in modern times, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, sent in Charles B. McClosky, business agent of Bakers' Union No. 118, of Washington, as an International Representative to assist Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local No. 68, and the A. F. of L. assigned Frank Clark Ellis, capable organizer, to assist. Then things began to happen.

Big Benefits For Union Members

An important agreement was secured, following effective organization of employees in the big bakery of the Fairfield Western Maryland Dairy, granting wage increases to all employees and establishing union conditions throughout, including the closed shop. Wage rates run to $40 a week for journeymen bakers.

The 40-hour week was established, with the express agreement that no wage cut shall take place because of reduced hours of work.

The "stretch-out" system is banned and all time in excess of 40 hours per week calls for time-and-a-half pay, except porters, who are allowed 48 hours per week.

Any employee reporting for duty must be guaranteed 4 hours' time and 30 hours work per week is guaranteed for employees reporting on all work days.

This contract, which runs to September 10, 1938, specifies all general union conditions, including an unusual paragraph as follows: "Any employee proved to have been engaged in the production of such baked goods and accepting as compensation less than the said higher prevailing rate of pay shall be suspended from the union and/or fined One Hundred Dollars ($100.00), Fifty Dollars ($50.00) of which shall be paid by the employer and Fifty Dollars ($50.00) by the employee".

C.I.O. Loses in Ward Company Plant

While the Fairfield Western Maryland agreement was being secured, organization work was being continued and the C.I.O., with its usual alertness to sense an opportunity to 'horn in' on A. F. of L. accomplishments, sought to gain members at the bakery plants, particularly at the big plant here of the Ward Baking Company.

Nothwithstanding C.I.O. charges and counter-charges, by which the dual unit sought to gain assistance of the Labor Relations Board, the legitimate bakers' union, Local No. 68 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, presented a petition containing 189 signatures of Ward employees. This, of course, was a substantial majority of employees of the plant.

The net result was that the regular A. F. of L. bakers' union won out and representatives opened negotiations with the management of the plant early in October, with anticipation of a signed contract covering Ward employees, under similar terms and conditions as provided in the Fairfield Western Maryland contract.

In the meantime, continued progress in the baking industry of Baltimore generally is being reported.

N. Y. PHOTO-ENGRAVERS FINALIZE GOOD CONTRACT

Agreement With Newspaper Publishers' Association Provides 40-Hour Week and Minimum Rates Ranging From $65.50 to $78 Per Week.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—An agreement jointly signed by the Newspaper Publishers' Association of New York City and New York Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 provides for a reduction in hours, a five-day, five-night work week, and an increase in weekly minimum pay, according to a statement by Edward White, president of the Photo Engravers' Union.

The hours and wages terms of the agreement are as follows:

Day work, first 12 months, 37½ hours, $65.50 per week; next 9 months, 37½ hours, $67 per week.

Night work, first 12 months, 37½ hours, $75 per week; next 9 months, 37½ hours, $78 per week.

Mr. White pointed out that the agreement continues for 21 months, with the provision that six months prior to the expiration date either party may upon notice present and negotiate a new agreement.

SAGINAW LUMBER FIRM SIGNS FOR CLOSED SHOP

Plant Election Gives Emphatic Defeat to C. I. O. and Favors A. F. of L. Union; Wage Increase Won.

Saginaw, Mich. (AFLNS).—After a taste of C. I. O. tactics, including a strike that lasted about a month without getting anywhere, employees of the Saginaw Lumber Company organized an A. F. of L. federal labor union, secured a plant election, won it by a substantial majority, and now have an agreement with the company and are back at work.

The agreement secured by the A. F. of L. union provided substantial wage increases for all employees coming under its provisions, retroactive to August 16, and the closed shop. Due to the election which designated the A. F. of L. union as the exclusive collective bargaining representative, what few former C. I. O. members that remained either had to join the A. F. of L. union within one week or leave the service of the company.

Thus it was again proven that wage earners, sometimes stampeded into the C. I. O., are soon convinced of the futility of such membership and voluntarily express a preference for the A. F. of L. at the first opportunity.

UNION CONTRACT SIGNED BY MORRIS PAPER MILLS

Agreement With Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Grants Wage Increases, 40-Hour Week, Minimum Wages; Lockouts and Strikes Banned.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wage increases of from 2½ to 5 cents an hour, vacations with pay for established employes, a seniority rule and a 40-hour work week of eight hours per day, are among the gains recently made by Morris Local 292 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, when a union contract was signed with the Morris Paper Mills.

The new agreement, which established a minimum rate of 47½ cents an hour for men and 40 cents for women, goes into much detail in covering the various classifications of work, rules, privileges, grievances, etc., and extends to June 30, 1938, with automatic renewal for another year unless notice of a desire for changes is given by either contracting party 30 days prior to June 20, 1938.

The big mill of the firm is covered by the agreement, as well as the box factory. Discrimination against employes for union activity is prohibited and other safeguards granted. While no strikes or lock-outs may occur during the life of the agreement, a Board of Arbitration is set up to settle any grievances.

Preference of employers for dealing with A. F. of L. unions, which respect their written contracts, is indicated by the following clause: "Should the above mentioned Brotherhood lose or sever its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, then and in that event this agreement is void."

OHIO COURT REFUSES ANTI-PICKETING ORDER

Judge McCabe, of Toledo, Denies Fence Company's Petition; Declares No Violence Was Proven Against Patrols of Iron Workers' Union.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Employers who come before the courts demanding injunctions restraining their employees from picketing must back up their demand with something more than mere statements which have no foundation in fact. This is the substance of an opinion given recently by Judge John McCabe in common pleas court, Toledo, Ohio.

The Toledo local of the Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers Union protested the discharge of two of its members for union activity by the Marlean-Hercules Fence Company and claimed that the company paid less than the union scale for the structural iron industry.

As a pursuasive measure to bring the management of the company to their senses the union picketed the company's plant.

The company, in turn, rushed into court with the demand for an injunction against further picketing. The company contended there was no labor dispute in its factory and that its employees were members of an independent association which bargained for them.

Judge McCabe denied the injunction. Declaring that an injunction is a harsh measure to be used only with discretion, he said that no evidence of violence had been proven against the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers Union. Therefore, there was no legal basis on which an injunction restraining picketing could rest.

ROSEMUND ELECTED HEAD OF TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

Convention in Washington Voted Affiliation With American Federation of Labor Building and Construction Trades Department.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The twentieth annual convention of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects', and Draftsmen's Unions recently held here was attended by more delegates than were present at any prior convention.

Many important resolutions dealing with the interests of the members were adopted, among which was one instructing the International to affiliate with the Building and Construction Trades Deepartment of the American Federation of Labor.

Philadelphia was selected as the next convenion city.

In addition to the reelection of C. L. Rosemund to the office of president, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: E. T. Lambert, first vice president; James Gilboy, second vice president; E. Monfalcone, third vice president; F. J. Pratt, fourth vice president.

The office of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects', and Draftsmen's Unions is in the American Federation of Labor Building.

BILL POSTERS WIN THREE BIRMINGHAM AGREEMENTS

Forty-Hour Week, $28 Minimum Wage and Apprentice Rule Included In New Contract.

Birmingham, Alabama (AFLNS).—Bill posters of Birmingham, now 100 per cent organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, recently secured the most favorable contract of its kind in this city with employers.

Local Union No. 126 of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers signed contracts with all three of the city's bill posting concerns. The contracts establish a minimum wage of $28 per week of forty hours, or an hourly rate of 75 cents, with time and a half for overtime.

Machinery for the adjustment of grievances is set up by the contracts, which also provide that not more than one apprentice shall be employed to each three bill posters.

The contracts extend to September 1, 1938, with an automatic renewal clause, subject to the usual 30 days' notice prior to expiration of any desired change.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS PAID TO 1,297,321

(Continued from Page 1)

comes next with $27.65; Connecticut pays $25.41; the District of Columbia, $25.21; Idaho, $23.21; Maine, $20.02.

Among the States which pay their indigent aged unusually small monthly pensions are the following: Vermont, $11.92; Missouri, $11.42; Alabama, $11.28; Florida, $11.31; Connecticut, $10.70; Kentucky, $9.98; New Mexico, $9.79; Arkansas, $9.04; Mississippi, $4.08.

TEXAS HAS LARGEST NUMBER

With regard to the number of old age pensioners Texas heads the list with 127,772 pensioners; next comes Illinois with 120,371; followed by Ohio with 103,969. There are 91,662 pensioners in New York; 81,697 in Pennsylvania. Hawaii comes at the end of the list with 596 pensioners.

BASED ON POOR-LAW METHODS

In connection with the administration methods of the State pension systems the Council said:

"Old age pensions build upon old poor-law principles and methods of relief. A means test is the first administrative step. The means test as applied in most states involves ingestigation of the person's property and savings to determine whether these exceed prescribed limits, the ability of his family and relatives to support him, and legal provisions transferring property to the state upon the death of the recipient of assistance."

Emphasizing its belief that "there must be Federal leadership and planning" in the old-age assistance field, the Council declared:

"Some of the issues upon which Federal leadership will be useful in policy making are: (1) Definition of need. What shall be the limits of incomes and property of recipients of assistance; must this property be transferred to the State; shall relatives be held responsible for providing for aged dependents; is it just or expedient to disfranchise recipients of old-age assistance and how can such proposals be forestalled; reduction in the years of state residence required, on a basis of Federal subsidy; age at which person becomes eligible now ranges from 65 to 70; should this be lowered in view of industry's unwillingness to hire older workers."

40-HOUR WEEK GAINED FOR SHIPPING CLERKS

Agreement With Lee Mercantile Company, South Bend, Indiana, Also Provides Minimum Wage Rates and Vacations With Pay.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

South Bend, Ind.—Shipping Clerks' Union No. 19972, a federal A. F. of L. union, now has members working under what is termed a splendid contract with the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company here, with harmony and progress the normal result.

The contract, which was entered into recently, established the 8-hour work day and 5-day work week, with time and a half for overtime and double time in case any employe is required to work on any holiday, any Sunday or any Saturday afternoon. Working hours are from 8:00 until 4:30, with 30 minutes for lunch.

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour is established for apprentices, graduated up to 66 cents an hour minimum after two years of service.

In order to provide maximum cooperation with other workers, the agreement runs concurrently with an agreement in effect with Local No. 182, United Garment Workers of America; although if that agreement does not expire or is not renewable by the time set, the Shipping Clerks' agreement will expire March 29, 1938.

The contract established the closed shop for shipping clerks and guarantees against discrimination for union membership.

UNION LABEL BRUSHES ARE MADE BY 2 FIRMS

Labor Union Members Are Urged to Look For Imprint of Brushmakers Union on Brushes For Painting, Household and Industrial Purposes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement urging trade unionists to purchase brushes made by Brushmakers Union Local 16303 of New York, N. Y., which has recently made contracts with two brush manufacturing concerns to have the union label imprint appear on their products.

"Brushes bearing the union label can now be obtained from some firms," the statement said, adding:

"The Brushmakers Union Local 16303 of New York City recently announced that the A. F. of L. official label will be placed on the brushes by means of a die.

"The contracts have been made with the following firms:

"Pitegoff Brothers, paint brush manufacturers, of 320 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Culicover and Shapiro, manufacturers of house furnishings and industrial brushes, 252 Pearl street, New York City.

"In making the announcement for the Brushmakers Union, Secretary Herman Templeman stated that he desired the help and cooperation of all members of organized labor in buying union-made brushes for painting, household and industrial purposes.

"Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department urges all members of labor unions and their friends to buy union label brushes."

TEAMSTERS WIN CONTRACT IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Agreement With Milk Trucking Firm Carries Higher Pay and Shorter Hours.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Organized labor has gained another important victory here with the signing of a union agreement by Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Local Union No. 445 with the Milk Shed Transportation Company, Inc.

Signing of the agreement followed a brief strike, conducted by men who steadfastly refused to be associated with a "company union" and insisted upon membership in and recognition by employers of the established A. F. of L. union. The New York City local of teamsters and chauffeurs was reported to have assisted materially, along with the International and Otto F. Nelson, A. F. of L. organizer.

The agreement covers all employees of the firm eligible to membership in the union, reported as 181 persons, with an increase in wages and reduction in working hours.

Dillon Hits C.I.O. For Minority Rule

A. F. of L. Regional Organizer Cites Gompers' Criticism of Those Who Attack Federation's Structure and Traces C. I. O. Brainstorm Back to Debs.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A strong indictment of the dictatorial policies of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and an equally strong defense of the structure of the American Federation of Labor featured the speech of Francis J. Dillon, general organizer of the A. F. of L. for the Toledo area, in an address before the recent convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor at Terre Haute, Ind.

Speaking as the personal representative of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., Mr. Dillon said the issue between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization is not a question of industrial unionism or craft unionism, but whether the American Federation of Labor will permit domination by a minority group.

Mr. Dillon described the fight made by Eugene V. Debs for the workers and the subsequent destruction of the union which he set up, which 42 years ago was heralded as the instrumentality which would bring to all working people alleviation from the injustices and grievances which they complained of.

Emphasizes Importance of A. F. of L.

"Time has passed. Mr. Debs is gone to meet his Maker. His dreams have vanished, but the American Federation of Labor has stood through the years. It has grown. It has from year to year embraced the principles of practical advocates as to reform and progress. It has moved cautiously, until today it stands as the greatest movement designed to perpetuate and protect the welfare of the working people, on the face of this earth."

Recalling that 25 years ago the late Samuel Gompers had a clear vision of the future, Mr. Dillon declared that in 1912 Mr. Gompers said:

Cites Gompers' Warning Against Change in Structure

"Our Federation resting on a solid foundation is erecting a structure adapted at all times to its purposes and of a lasting character. Our movement has no schism within. All opposition to its policies, its procedures, its form of organization and its tactics, comes from without. All who would divert it from its established principles are enemies working for the promotion of institutions foreign to its character. Those who would change it, aim at its disintegration. But it can be safely said our trade unionism is to witness no integral change in structure or principle; for those are all adaptable to circumstances as they arise—to conditions as they develop."

Adjustable to New Conditions

Emphasizing the view of Mr. Gompers that our trade union movement was so constructed that it could never be divided because of the nature of its construction, Mr. Dillon continued:

"It will automatically adjust itself to changed economic and political conditions. That is what is taking place today. Our trade union movement is undergoing a great change, adjusting itself to the changed economic order.

"It is not unnatural, for under the liberal administration of a great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, we have had a social revolution. So all the relationships of different groups have been basically affected and it is but natural that our trade union movement should find new alignments and changes.

"But during the process of change no men or group of men will ever be permitted to use these unusual circumstances as a stepping stone to dictatorship or ownership.

"This shall ever remain a democratic organization dedicated to the service, the advancement and the protection of the men and women who toil."

NATIONAL BISCUIT SIGNS UP WITH A. F. OF L. UNION

Agreement Covering Employes of Marseilles Plant Provides Minimum Basic Wage Rates, Higher Wages and 40-Hour week.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Marseilles, Ill.—What is believed to be one of the most advantageous contracts of its kind in the country was recently secured here by A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 20268 for the Marseilles plant of the National Biscuit Company, and is now in force.

Minimum base rates of 50 cents an hour for men and 42 cents an hour for women are established and increased wages were made retroactive to August 1, 1937, as follows: all regular male employes receiving 70 cents an hour, or less, increase of 5 cents an hour; over 70 cents an hour, increase of 3 cents an hour. Female workers receiving 45 cents an hour or less were increased 5 cents an hour and those above 45 cents an hour got 3 cents an hour wage boost. Watchmen are paid 51 cents an hour.

The 40-hour work week is established, with the 8-hour day, two extra hours per week being allowed specified occupations. Vacations with pay, overtime at time and a half, seniority rights, guarantees against discrimination and numerous other protective features are incorporated in the agreement.

The National Biscuit Company recognizes Federal Labor Union No. 20268 as sole collective bargaining agent for all employes of the Marseilles plant, other than office employes and foremen, the contract remaining definitely effective until July 31, 1938, and thereafter unless either party gives written notice of 30 days for a change of modification.

LIME WORKERS WIN WAGE BOOST, SHORTER HOURS

Agreement With Gager Lime Company, Sherwood, Tenn., Also Provides For Closed Shop and Guaranteed Minimum Earnings on Piece Work.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Sherwood, Tenn. — United Lime Workers' Union No. 19032, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has been successful in securing a satisfactory agreement with the Gager Lime Manufacturing Company here.

Under the guidance of Paul J. Aymon, A. F. of L. organizer, working out of the Southern Organizing Campaign headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., in charge of George L. Googe, these workers formed an excellent union that was able to carry through a two weeks' strike to an outstanding victory.

J. M. Gager, president of the company, impressed by the solidarity of the workers, finally signed an agreement, gave assurance of no discrimination and all employees are back at work with the firmest of friendship and good will back of their determination to show the company that dealing with organized workers is mutually advantageous.

The contract under which the employees of the company are now working established the closed shop, seniority rights and other union conditions. Increased wages and reduced working hours were obtained, the 8-hour day and 5-day week being established generally, with a few stated exceptions. Minimum wage rates range from 33 to 47½ cents an hour, according to classification.

Another feature is that all contract or piece work shall carry a guarantee of not less than 33 cents an hour. The contract extends to October 1, 1938, with the usual automatic renewal clause.

Firm Stand of Labor Against C. I. O. Subversive Policies Pledged by Green

Tells Building Trades Convention That Those Who Believe in the Philosophy of the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers Can Remain Members of the Federation, But That Those Who Do Not May Get Out of the A. F. of L. and Stay Out.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A fight to the finish by the American Federation of Labor against the subversive dictatorship established by the Committee for Industrial Organization was pledged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech before the annual convention of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department at Denver, Colorado.

He emphatically laid down the rule that unions who are still in the American Federation of Labor but who are giving support to the group headed by John L. Lewis, who was indirectly described as a "dictator" and an "autocrat," could take their choice—they could either show themselves wholeheartedly loyal to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor and stay within the Federation, or if they were disloyal to the philosophy of Samuel Gompers they could get out of the A. F. of L. and stay out.

MET BY UNION BAND

Mr. Green spoke to the Building Trades Department convention shortly after his arrival in Denver to attend the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A union band and a large group of convention delegates received Mr. Green in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, which is the headquarters of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. After responding to the greetings of the delegates he went to the Building Trades convention, where he was given a prolonged outburst of applause.

EMPHASIZES SUPPORT OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

With an unusually belligerent appearance and emphasis that meant business, he declared that he had come to Denver to mobilize the forces of American labor in support of American institutions and to give assurances that "the representatives of no subversive force can have any influence on the A. F. of L."

"We pledge that the American Federation of Labor will not only defend our movement, but we will carry the war into the enemy's country where we are going to win decisive battles," he asserted.

MASS PRODUCTION CHARTERS PLANNED

At a press-conference following his speech Mr. Green said that the A. F. of L. would issue charters in the mass production industries to workers in the automobile, steel, rubber and glass trades, that it would also charter groups in industries occupied by the C. I. O. unions, and that it would advance into fields hitherto unorganized.

Immediately upon being presented to the Building Trades delegates, Mr. Green opened his attack on the Committee for Industrial Organization and its leaders.

CONDEMNS DUAL ORGANIZATION

"If the experience of the past year has served any purpose," he said, "it has shown that we are strong in our faith and irrevocably determined that no foe from within or without is going to stop the onward march of American labor as represented by the A. F. of L.

"It is unfortunate that we who have placed such a great stress on solidarity and unity should be compelled to struggle against a dual movement organized by men who are filled with consuming ambition.

"Our problems with regard to employers are difficult enough and we do not mind fighting the common enemy, but it seems most unfortunate that we have been compelled to mobilize our strength to fight for the preservation of our great movement against the attacks of those who pretend to be trade unionists.

NO COMPROMISE WITH LABOR'S ENEMIES

"But we have met those attacks courageously and fearlessly and at no time have we compromised or failed to measure up to the situation.

"Our face has been towards the common enemy; our backs have never been to them, and if I understand the purpose of the convention next week, we will renew our vows of loyalty and devotion for the A. F. of L. and go out fighting our enemies as we have done in the last year.

STATE FEDERATIONS AND CENTRAL BODIES ARE LOYAL

"I am happy to advise you that the State federations and Central Labor bodies have measured up to the situation. Each time we have asked them to disassociate themselves from organizations ineligible to membership they have responded in a fine spirit of trade unionism. With few exceptions the forty-eight State federations and more than 800 central bodies have purged themselves of these organizations.

"Next week we will meet every problem in a constructive and courageous manner. We will not play into the hands of the enemy, but in facing our problems we propose to establish the A. F. of L. on a sound, secure and enduring basis.

LOYALTY IS TEST OF A. F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP

"Those who want to work with us and who believe in our philosophy can remain, but those who do not believe in our philosophy and who have disavowed Samuel Gompers and all his teachings may get out of the A. F. of L. and stay out."

When Mr. Green made this last declaration the delegates cheered and applauded with an enthusiasm which indicated that they were one hundred per cent back of the chief of the A. F. of L.

EMPHASIZES A. F. OF L. DEMOCRACY

Turning to the breach between thee American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Green maintained that the officers of the A. F. of L. had shown unusual patience in dealing with the C. I. O., and had endeavored without avail to persuade its representatives to meet with representatives of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of seeing if a settlement of the controversy were not possible.

He added that the American Federation of Labor was a democratic institution which believed in the rule of the majority and in allowing each national union full autonomy in its own affairs.

NOT A ONE-MAN ORGANIZATION

Launching another shaft at the Committee for Industrial Organization in contrast with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green declared that the Federation "is not a one-man organization controlled from the top down, but an organization controlled from the bottom up.

"Even Samuel Gompers could never have been given autocratic powers by the A. F. of L. We loved him and revered him, but can you ever conceive of a moment during the fifty years that he served us that we would have been willing to tell him, 'The A. F. of L. belongs to you. You may make it your personal organ. You may tell us what to do.'

"Can you imagine us telling him that! If there was any one to whom we would have given dictatorial powers it was Samuel Gompers, but we did not do so.

PARADE OF THE DICTATOR

"Yet we behold a man parading before the labor movement as an autocrat and dictator, governed by no council, no laws, using edict and instructions. I know that we will never surrender to that and any man who wants to stay with us must be governed by democracy and democratic rule.

"There is the difference between a great organization of labor and another one governed by autocracy and dictatorship, governed by a man who gives orders from the top and tells those associated with him what shall be the policy of the dual movement he represents.

MAJORITY RULES IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

"Our convention will be an open forum of debate. The majority will rule and the minority will subscribe to the decision of the majority and go out determined to carry out the will of the majority no matter what the cost.

"We are here to rally our forces, to tell the world what we stand for, to tell the nations that we are Americans and devoted to American institutions, and that the representatives of no subversive forces can have any influence in the A. F. of L.

GAS STATION OPERATORS WIN KANSAS CITY PACT

Midwest Tire Exchange Signs Agreement For Wage Increases, Minimum Wages, and Paid Vacations; Work Week Cut From 67 to 48 Hours.

Kansas City, Mo. (AFLNS).—Gasoline Station Operators, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union No. 20976, A. F. of L., is pointing with the usual pardonable pride to what may be accomplished by effective organization under the American Federation of Labor, where results are counted in higher wages and shorter hours, not hot air.

This union recently secured a contract with the Midwest Tire Exchange that raised monthly wages of specified employees from $80 to $120, a matter of 33 1-3 per cent, and at the same time cut the work week from 9½ hours a day, seven days a week, to 8 hours a day, six days a week. Minimum wages of from $120 to $140 a month are provided, according to classification; also the check-off system and a 100 per cent closed shop.

Employees of one year's service get a week's vacation with pay and those having over three years' service get two weeks' vacation with pay.

Specific methods for adjusting grievances are set up and the contract provides: "It is understood and agreed that in the event that the employer violates any of the terms and conditions of this agreement, that the employer shall pay to the Union the sum of $200.00 as liquidated damages."

Credit Unions Aid Organized Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

own organization for loans, has the added advantage of dealing with officers he knows and trusts and to whom he can turn for help in his problems.

"Also, the share buying plan of the credit union encourages members to save 25 cents or more a week until they have the satisfaction and security of a small bank account. This means much to the average union member."

1,100,000 Credit Union Members

"The sound and extensive growth of the credit union movement among working men and women in the United States," the Council asserted, "is evidence that it fills an important need and fills it well. From 190 credit unions in 1921, the movement has grown to 6,200 today, with a membership of 1,100,000 (August 1937); 2,288 credit unions have been chartered by the Federal Government since October 1934; and there are about 3,900 state chartered unions."

15 GASOLINE STATIONS SIGN A. F. OF L. PACT

Agreements Won in International Falls Provide Higher Wages and Reduce Length of Work Week to 54 Hours.

International Falls, Minn.—(AFLNS).—Gasoline Station Attendants No. 20791 reports substantial and continuing progress since affiliation of these workers with the A. F. of L.

Within shortly over a month after the charter was granted, fifteen stations had signed agreements with the union, by which the workers received wage increases ranging from 5 to 20 per cent and reduction of working hours from 72 to 54.

Amend Labor Act, Says A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

the policies of this Act, the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof."

In a resolution unanimously adopted the convention declared that "this latitude given to the National Labor Relations Board and decisions rendered under it has resulted in the creation of confusion, to the detriment of collective bargaining."

Craft Union Provision of Railway Labor Act Urged

To correct this injustice, the convention requested the A. F. of L. Executive Council to have introduced in the coming session of Congress the following provision from the Railway Labor Act of 1936, which was afterwards held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States:

"Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The majority of any craft or class of employes shall have the right to determine who shall be the representatives of the craft or class for the purpose of this Act."

Killed in Last Congress

In addition to having the amendment introduced in Congress the convention requested the A. F. of L. Executive Council to "use every legitimate means at its command to secure the enactment of the amendment."

The resolution stated that the amendment was introduced in the last session of Congress by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, but that "a member of the Cabinet publicly expressed opposition to the amendment, which influenced Congress to take no action."

LOW-RENT HOUSING UNIT OPENED IN CONNECTICUT

P. W. A. Project in Stamford Includes 146 Dwellings Costing $884,000; Rents Start at $16.34 for a Two-Room Dwelling.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The announcement by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes that all of the 146 dwellings in Fairfield Court, a PWA low-rent housing project in Stamford, Conn., had been leased with one month's rent in advance was recorded as another achievement in providing housing for low-income groups by the PWA.

Built at a cost of $884,000, the dwellings are being rented at from $16.34 a month for a two-room dwelling to $27.01 a month for a five-room dwelling, plus a utility charge ranging from $6.20 to $10.70 a month, according to the size of the dwelling.

The average income of the families occupying the Stamford houses is reported to be less than $1,500 a year. Tenants include skilled and unskilled laborers, chefs, barbers, clerks, drivers, dressmakers, salesmen, tinners, milkmen, handymen and teachers.

HOWARD IS DENIED SEAT IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrial Organization, ten of whose component unions have been suspended by the American Federation of Labor, and that as secretary he took certain official actions which put him in definite opposition to the principles and policies of the A. F. of L. as decreed by the Federation conventions.

Signed Charter for Dual Union of Carpenters

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, submitted documents to prove that as secretary of the C. I. O. and on behalf of the C. I. O. Mr. Howard "signed a charter or certificate of affiliation for an international union of lumber, timber and sawmill workers of the Northwest, who are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under the title of 'International Wood Workers of America.'"

Mr. Duffy claimed that by this action Mr. Howard "assisted in creating a dual and rival international union to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor and of all the promises and pledges he made to the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

Signed Charter for C. I. O. Printers Union

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, submitted documents showing that Mr. Howard as secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization had signed a charter issued to "a group of workers employed in a printing plant at Springfield, Massachusetts—splitting his own union."

"That charter," Mr. Green continued, "was issued to printers, including pressmen, photo-engravers, and stereotypers employed by the Phelps Publishing Company at Springfield, Massachusetts. I wonder if the loyal members of the International Typographical Union approve of that action, splitting your own house, dividing your own. I don't believe the members of the International Typographical Union, if they are informed of this act, will approve it, and I challenge them to submit it to referendum vote for approval or disapproval."

These and other arguments challenging Mr. Howard's right to be a delegate to the convention were such overwhelming evidence against him that he was barred by the large majority of 25,376 votes to 1,245.

PAPER MILL WORKERS WIN PAY RAISE CONTRACT

Marion, Ind. — (AFLNS).—Federal Labor Union No. 21909, recently organized here by Hal Denman, A. F. of L. representative, composed of employees of the Osborne Paper Company, are now working under a closed shop union agreement.

The contract signed with the company provided for a ten per cent increase in wages, the 8-hour day and 5-day week, seniority rights and other established union conditions.

Silicosis Scourge Is Held Incurable

Dread Occupational Disease Afflicts Workers in Many Trades, Dr. MacDermot, Canadian Authority Says; Strict Preventive Measures Urged.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Silicosis, a dreaded disease of the lungs contracted by workers in certain hazardous employments in all countries, is receiving considerable attention in Canada, with but little hope for toilers who acquire this affliction in the work they are required to perform to earn a living.

Dr. H. E. MacDermot, whose researches in the field of silicosis are well known, in an article in the McGill News, a quarterly published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University, Toronto, describes the disease as a "terrible affliction, insidious, inexorable and incurable."

Although silicosis takes its greatest toll among miners, Dr. MacDermot said that it also affects workers in many other industries.

Pointing out that silicosis is caused by the substance silica, Dr. MacDermot declares that the substance is found in the form of such minerals as quartz and flint and is poisonous only in finely powdered form.

Effects of Silica Dust Described

"One might break rocks daily throughout a long and blameless life, but unless a certain amount of fine dust was caused in the process, such a small amount of silica would be taken into the lungs that the effect would be negligible," the article says. Continuing, Dr. MacDermot declares silica is the "only mineral which need be feared in industry."

The effects of dust on the lungs of miners, millers or those who work in factories where wool, fur or other animal hairs rise in clouds are "negligible compared with a similar exposure to silica dust. It is an entirely different thing if the coal is associated with silicious rock, for then the mining of it will involve the hazard of silicosis."

Causes Are Often Obscure

Sometimes it may not be obvious why silicosis has developed. "One would not expect to find silicosis in a chocolate factory, for instance, but such a case has been described," Dr. MacDermot writes. "The patient's work in this factory had been for years the 're-surfacing' of granite millstones for grinding the chocolate."

Again, a workman in a carpet factory developed silicosis. In his case the disease was not caused by dust from the wool he sorted, but from the sand which covered the floor of the room where he worked.

Air Cells Are Affected

The deepest root of silicosis is in the irritation it sets up, the article relates. Scar tissue forms from each point of irritation and as it spreads through the lungs the air cells are affected to such an extent that eventually there is not enough normal lung tissue left to carry on normal respiration.

"Cannot Be Cured"

The patient almost always shows a tendency toward tuberculosis, says Dr. MacDermot. Pointing to the fact silicosis cannot be cured, he urges methods of prevention, "a very difficult matter," and outlines recent developments in probing the disease.

HOOKLESS FASTENER SIGNS PACT WITH ELEVEN UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

bers benefit by the agreement, in which David Williams, A. F. of L. representative, assisted materially in securing, include:

Tool and Diemakers Local Lodge No. 110, International Association of Machinists; Local Union No. 504, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Local Union No. 744, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the U. S. and Canada; Franklin Association, Pattern Makers' League of North America; Local Unions Nos. 564 and 397, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Local Union No. 556, United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America; Local Union No. 654, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Local Unions Nos. 249 and 726, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; Chain Machine Operator's Union No. 20091 and Slide Fastener Unions Nos. 20230 and 20513.

The agreement, regarded as important since it affords definite proof of preference by workers for A. F. of L. representation in the face of practically every known argument and trick in the course of a vigorous campaign by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the C.I.O., extends to May 3, 1938, and thereafter subject to the customary 30-day notice clause for the negotiation of adjustments or changes desired by either party to the contract.

24,691 ACCIDENT CLAIMS FILED BY OHIO WORKERS

The terrific penalty imposed on workers in the nature of inadequate protection from accident hazards is strikingly revealed in a brief report made by the Ohio Industrial Commission to the effect that a total of 24,691 claims for compensation under the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law were heard by the Commission during the month of July.

The Commission held hearings on 21 days during the month. The claims for compensation for accidents averaged 1,170 for each of the hearing days.

The total of 24,691 claims included 21,584 State fund and public employee claims, of which 11,332 were claims for medical expenses only.

In view of the fact that some States do not include occupational diseases in workmen's compensation laws, it is interesting to note that the Ohio Commission allowed 13 claims for occupational diseases disability after special presentation.

The Commission reported that they had considered 1,385 claims during the month in which medical bills in excess of $200 were ordered paid. The total excess paid was $79,171.78, or an average of $52.71 per case. The largest single claim was for $660.

Most of the claims for accidents and occupational disease compensation would have been unnecessary if employers had applied and enforced up-to-date methods for preventing accidents and occupational hazards.

STRIKES HELP NEW YORK BUILDING SERVICE UNION

New York, N. Y.—(AFLNS).—Local Union No. 32-B of the Building Service Employees' International Union is continuing its drive for wage increases and closed shop agreements, extending the drive to leading apartment buildings.

While strikes are sometimes regarded as necessary, as many as eight being called in one day, many of which are being settled and won, negotiations are always attempted first and carried through peaceably where possible. The drive is bringing many thousands of workers into the union fold.

SUGAR COMPANIES SIGN A. F. OF L. AGREEMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

pected soon, according to union officials. Most of this outstanding organization progress has been attained since the first of September.

Wage and Hour Provisions

The contracts, all based in most part on the terms of the Hamilton City contract, with changes to meet the conditions at respective plants, recognize the union as exclusive agent for collective bargaining.

Immediate wage increases for all workers covered by the agreements were secured. These range up to 17 cents an hour for general employees and from $5 to $25 a month for those on a monthly basis. Classifications in the industry are numerous, but all are covered specifically in the signed agreements, which require nine full legal-size pages.

During the "campaign season," by which is meant the period during which beets are sliced or sugar produced, including test out and laying by periods, work performed by any employe in excess of 56 hours in one week shall be overtime, except in receiving, taring and testing beets. Work performed in excess of 8 hours a day shall be overtime, except when changing shifts, and in receiving, testing and taring beets; also except work performed by custodians and watchmen.

The 40-hour week for the "inter-campaign season," by which is meant the period of the year not included in the "campaign season," is established in the contracts, with the 8-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays, with a few stated exceptions.

Minimum Rates, Paid Vacations

Minimum rates of pay are established according to classification of the workers, with substantial increases all along the line, the minimum being raised in some cases from 36 to 50 cents an hour. Those in the employ of the company over 12 months will get two weeks' vacation with pay.

All employees of the respective plants are expected to join the union, including the new men, often running from 200 to 500 at some plants, who are employed during the "campaign season."

Arbitration of Grievances

The agreements thus far secured all provide for arbitration of grievances and all run until August 31, 1938, and thereafter unless and until either party gives notice of a desire to seek any change or modification.

The outstanding advance made by these sugar beet workers, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, are pointed to as a shining example of genuine progress, as compared with much talk and little gain by a dual organization. Sugar beet workers, like others, see the difference in their pay envelopes.

The agreements were negotiated by A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 21187 for the Sydney plant, Federal Labor Union No. 21231 for the Hardin plant, and Federal Labor Union No. 21232 for the Sheridan plant.

43,000 WORKERS SEEK 3,000 NEW YORK JOBS

By A. F. of L. News Service

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City recently announced that examinations for grade clerks would be held, Saturday, Oct. 16.

While Civil Service examinations normally attract little attention except to those directly interested, this particular one deserves to pop into the headlines as an example of the efforts being made by the unemployed to get jobs.

Forty-three thousand applications, the largest in the history of New York's Municipal Civil Service Commission, were received for this examination, notwithstanding the fact that ony about 3,000 clerical jobs would be available. Thus there were nearly fifteen times as many applicants as there were jobs.

On December 15, New York's Emergency Relief Bureau will be absorbed by the Department of Public Works. The civil service examinations were held to determine assignments to be made to about 3,000 clerical posts at that time.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPT. ELECTS CHIEFS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The 1937 annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colorado, reelected all of its officials. The officers are:

Matthew Woll, president; Joseph Obergfell, first vice president; A. A. Myrup, second vice president; Chas. P. Howard, third vice president; John J. Mara, fourth vice president; T. A. Rickert, fifth vice president; I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer.

The headquarters of the Union Label Trades Department are in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C.

BOX COMPANY WORKERS GAIN PAY RAISE PACT

Marion, Ind.—(AFLNS).—With the assistance of Hal Denman, A. F. of L. organizer, employees of the Lindley Box Company's Marion plant recently negotiated a union contract, through which they won a ten per cent increase in wages.

The agreement, which establishes the closed shop, also provides for seniority rights and resulted in adjustment by the company of employees in departments heretofore regarded as underpaid.

The local is now also affiliated with the Marion central body and functioning smoothly as an integral part of the organized labor movement in this community.

CLOSED SHOP PACT WON BY MT. VERNON BAKERS

Mt. Vernon, Ill. (AFLNS).—Expressing determination to better their condition through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, bakers here recently organized, with the assistance of E. P. Theiss, A. F. of L. representative. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America granted a charter and established the union as Bakers' Local Union No. 394.

Already, this union has established a closed shop agreement with all employers in the City of Mt. Vernon, effecting desired changes in working conditions and bringing creditable wage boosts.

NEW "LABOR FEDERATION" FOUGHT BY N. Y. UNIONS

Albany, N. Y.—(AFLNS).—Application for a charter of incorporation here for a so-called "National Federation of Labor" is being vigorously contested by the New York State Federation of Labor and affiliates, through counsel. The State Board of Standards and Appeals will eventually rule on the matter.

Paid Vacations Make Large Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

ment by substituting paid holidays for a lay-off in dull seasons.

"In this day of automobiles, well paved roads, trailers, inexpensive bus tours to national parks and places of interest, a vacation of one or two weeks has more to offer than ever before.

WAGE EARNERS BENEFITED

"A working man and his family may step out of their daily routine into a life full of new interest, mentally stimulating, with a chance to learn something of the world outside the shop and home. Such an opportunity is of immense value to wage earners; it gives perspective and sends a man back to his work with a new outlook.

"Now that workers are organizing and, as union members, are taking a more responsible part in the affairs of their industry, such a broadening of outlook is particularly important. A week-end is not long enough to give it.

"The year 1937 appears to mark the beginning of a movement for vacations with pay for wage earners. Until recently, such holidays were confined with few exceptions to salaried workers. Several of our international unions note this new trend.

"Many unions are including vacations in their agreements this year for the first time, and it is reported that employers in increasing numbers are granting this benefit voluntarily.

"In foreign countries also a move is on foot to extend the vacation privilege to wage earners. The British Trades Union Congress are trying to establish vacations with pay by act of Parliament.

SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN AGREEMENTS

"We heartily endorse the efforts of our member unions to win vacations with pay, and urge them to include a vacation clause in their agreements wherever possible.

"A questionnaire sent to our international unions shows that 746,893 union members already have vacations with pay (1937). Of these, 383,000 are employed by Federal or State governments, and 363,900 are in private industry."

The Council submitted as a part of its report a list of 42 national and international unions which have secured paid vacations covering a membership of 746,893, with the explanation that several unions report that their members working for the Government have vacations and that one international union, the United Wall Paper Crafts, reports vacations without pay for all its members.

OFFICERS REELECTED BY METAL TRADES DEPT.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The following officers were reelected by the 1937 annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recently held in Denver, Colorado:

John P. Frey, president; John Coefield, first vice president; John J. Hynes, second vice president; W. W. Britton, third vice president; Roy Horn, fourth vice president; A. O. Wharton, fifth vice president; G. M. Bugniazet, sixth vice president; William A. Calvin, secretary-treasurer.

The headquarters of the Metal Trades Department are in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI STRIKE WON BY BOOKBINDERS UNION

Agreement Negotiated With Koehl Company Provides for Union Recognition, Closed Shop and Overtime Pay.

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLNS).—The long strike of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders against the Wm. Koehl Company here was settled after a controversy extending over six months.

The union gained a closed shop, union recognition, time and one-half for all overtme and other conditions favorable to union members.

The closed shop provision resulted in a number of new members for the union.

AUTO MECHANICS FORM UNION IN MT. VERNON

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Inspired by the action of similar groups in different sections of the country who have bettered their wages and working conditions through proper organization, automobile mechanics in Mt. Vernon, Ill., recently formed a union, with the aid of an A. F. of L. representative and a machinists' representative.

Promptly after receiving a charter, setting up the union as Local Union No. 1369 of the International Association of Machinists, the men proceeded to negotiate an agreement with employers, regulating wages, hours and working conditions.

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZES KNITTING MILL WORKERS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Further evidence of the fact that workers in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, are determined to organize effectively under the fighting banner of the American Federation of Labor, is revealed in the action of textile workers employed by the Illinois Knitting Mills, who recently formed a union.

Upon receiving a charter as Federal Union No. 21025, the workers promptly opened negotiations with the management of the mill for a contract to bring higher wages and improved working conditions to over a hundred members of the union.

OWOSSO TRUCKING FIRM SIGNS TEAMSTERS PACT

Owosso, Mich. (AFLNS).—The Owosso local of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union was recently successful in negotiating a closed shop agreement with the Douglas Trucking Company.

The new contract provided an increase for all employees covered, amounting to about $25 a month each.

CONSUMER COOPERATION FAVORED BY A. F. OF L.

Stores Operated by Trade Unions On the Cooperative Policy Are Held to Be Valuable in Reducing Cost of Living.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

"In the recovery from the depression, American workers have found that 75 per cent of wage gains were canceled by increased living costs, with the result that today the average living standard of employed workers is only eight per cent higher than it was in the worst month of depression," declared the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

Recommends Rochedale Plan

These "rapid increases in the cost of living are forcing labor to consider problems as consumers," the Council added, and recommended consumers cooperation as an important movement applicable to reducing the cost of living for workers and thus maintaining living standards more adequately.

"We heartily endorse Rochedale consumers' cooperation and principle," the Council said. "Experience has proved, however, that certain safeguards need careful consideration if wage earners in this country are to put their faith in consumers' cooperation as a means of protecting themselves from price exploitation.

Union Recognition Held Essential

"There is the important question of union recognition by cooperatives in this country. It is one of the basic principles of genuine Rochedale cooperation to insist on fair labor standards for employees of cooperatives and to urge them to join trade unions.

"In Great Britain all employees of cooperatives are union members. The principle of organization both as producers and as consumers is basic—organization as producers in trade unions and as consumers in cooperatives. Our incomes must be protected both when we earn them and when we spend them if we are to make the greatest possible progress in raising living standards. Without this twofold protection there is dangerous opportunity in any society for one group to discriminate against another.

Collective Bargaining Is Important

"Some cooperatives in the United States recognize this vital principle, but many have as yet failed to grasp the basic function of trade union organization in cooperative enterprise. This is particularly true among farm groups, some of whom have refused to deal with trade unions.

"If workers are to look to the cooperative movement in the United States as a way to better distribution of income, cooperatives must recognize trade unions, bargain collectively with them and patronize the union label."

UNION VOTING STRENGTH IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Out of 29,943 Votes the Carpenters Brotherhood Heads the List With 3,000; Teamsters Have 2,109; Electrical Workers, 1,712; Machinists, 1,380.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

An interesting compilation showing the voting strength of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the 1937 convention at Denver, Colo., was made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, in his annual report.

Pointing out that the voting strength of the unions is based upon the average membership paid upon to the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year, the report revealed that out of a total vote of 29,943 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is entitled to 3,000 votes, with the other large unions coming next with the following votes:

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, 2,109 votes; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1,712 votes; International Association of Machinists, 1,380 votes; Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, 1,071 votes; American Federation of Musicians, 1,000 votes.

With one vote each, the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions have 1,925 votes; the central labor unions 735 votes, and the State federations of labor 49 votes.

PRINTERS FILE CHARGES AGAINST TRACT CONCERN

Unions Claim Employes Were Discharged by St. Louis Firm in Violation of Labor Relations Act.

St. Louis, Mo. — (AFLNS).—The Christian Board of Publications, operating a printing plant employing about 120 members of the various printing trades, has been charged with unfair labor practices by the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis. The Regional Labor Relations Board here was asked to set a hearing on the charge.

The charge is based on alleged discharge of six employees for union activities, but W. J. Gibbons, chairman of the Council's drive to organize nonunion shops, also states that the company management had refused to enter into a union agreement with the printing trades, had offered its employees less than the union scale during attempts at negotiations and had discharged the men, who were members of the pressmen's and press feeders' unions.

On official of the Christian Board of Publications denied that the men were discharged for union activities.

WAGE INCREASE ASKED BY COLUMBUS PRINTERS

Columbus, Ohio (AFLNS).—Union printers employed in 30 commercial printing plants in Columbus demanded a 10 per cent increase in their wage scale. The demand was formulated at a meeting attended by approximately 200 members of Columbus Typographical Union No. 5.

Spokesmen for the union said that the men were merely seeking equalization of the pay rate for job shop printers and that paid typographers in the newspaper industry.

It was stated that commercial shop printers in Columbus are paid $42.72 for a 40-hour week on day work and $45 for the 40-hour night turn week. The increase demanded would raise their pay to $47 per week for the day shift and $51 for the night shift.

In local daily newspaper plants, under a pay increase rate which became effective October 1, typographical employes in daily newspaper plants are paid $49 for a 37½-hour week on day work and $52.32 for the same number of hours worked at night.

A. F. of L. Convention Authorizes Revocation of C. I. O. Union Charters

(Continued from Page 1)

review of the situation in connection with the Committee for Industrial Organization, the resolution adopted by the convention concluded:

Peace Committee Continued

"With all the facts in mind, and because we believe there is a great rank and file that ardently wishes to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend, first, that our special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued.

"We refused a year ago to take any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become reunited with the Federation. We hesitate today to take such action against those organizations within the C. I. O. that desire to preserve the unity of the movement and who may wish for reaffiliation.

Charter Revocation Power

"Secondly, and with these same facts in mind, we recommend that the Executive Council be given full power, as provided in Section 12, Article 9 of the constitution, to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of our movement, so that this power may be used constitutionally and with discretion, but without hesitation, the moment its use becomes necessary; and we so direct the observance and enforcement of this procedure and requirement.

Nonpartisan Political Policy Mobilized Against C. I. O. Candidates

"Third, we recommend the enlargement and strengthening of our machinery of nonpartisan political activities so that the political strength of the American Federation of Labor and its renewed determination to support its friends and defeat those in public office who would oppose its policies and programs, will embrace all who would in any way favor, encourage or support the C. I. O.

Employers Are Warned

"Fourth, we call upon all, whether among employers or among political leaders, to have due regard for the condition that exists, for the facts we have presented, and that they choose for themselves which philosophy and which practices to support.

"We call upon them to decide whether to submit themselves to the evils of a dictatorship, which is no less repugnant because it springs from greedy leaders of labor who have forsaken their trust.

"The Hour Has Struck"

"President Green said, in addressing the opening session of this convention, 'The hour has struck,' and in full truth that is the inescapable and irrefutable fact. The hour for choice has struck. The hour to elect whether to walk freely or with head bowed in cowardly submission has struck for our workers and for our country.

War on Autocracy and Communism

"Finally, if with all efforts proved unavailing, the die is cast for war against autocracy, against rebellion, against an alliance of American greed and alien communism, then we pledge our movement to bring to a quick and decisive close, so far as lies within our power, this internecine warfare. The nation must not be long punished by the appalling state of affairs created by the C. I. O.

Labor Mobilization for Unity and Liberty

"We shall, if need then be, marshal the forces of labor everywhere and to a degree and extent heretofore unknown, and by such united and militant action we shall conquer where all appeal to reason has failed.

"We must and we will have freedom. We must and we will have one united labor movement. We must and we will stand true to the faith, and in that faith we shall do the things marked out for us to do in order that American liberty and democracy may justify itself and pass its heritage down through time to the generations to come."

OFFICE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FORMED BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada with a membership of approximately 7,000," Mr. Weikel said, adding:

"We intend to inaugurate an aggressive and intensive organizing campaign to enlist the hundreds of thousands of unorganized white collar workers in private industry in the United States and Canada.

"Regional conferences will be held in various sections of the country in cooperation with local central bodies and organizers.

"While white collar workers have been generally backward in seeing the need for organization, they have now become awakened and are asking to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Continuance of U. S. Compensation Board as Separate Unit Is Predicted

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees' Compensation Commission which has been a separate establishment since its creation in 1916.

Administers Several Laws

The Compensation Commission administers the law providing compensation, including reasonable medical and hospital treatment, to all civil employees (unclassified as well as classified) of the Federal Government, employees of the District of Columbia except firemen and policemen, and officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve on authorized training duty in time of peace, who sustain personal injuries while in the performance of their duties.

The Commission also administers the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act, which covers employes in private industries engaged in maritime employment on the navigable waters of the United States (including dry docks) who sustain injury or death arising out of and in course of employment.

In addition compensation for those enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, employes of the Civil Works Administration and civil employes of the United States on projects financed by funds provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts comes under the control of the Commission.

The 1937 convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colorado, recommended that the Compensation Commission be continued as a separate establishment, in conformity with similar resolutions adopted by previous conventions.

The administration of this highly important commission has been such as to lead the employes to look with disfavor upon its absorption into some larger and less specialized establishment. The present form of administration has proven satisfactory and the workers concerned wish to guard against a possible change of administrative policy.

In unanimously adopting a resolution covering the matter the convention pointed out that "the United States Employes' Compensation Commission was originally established largely at the urging of the American Federation of Labor," adding:

"The American Federation of Labor reaffirms its stand for the preservation of the present form of administration of the Federal workmen's compensation laws by the United States Employes Compensation Commission as an independent establishment."

The convention ordered a copy of the resolution "transmitted to the President of the United States and to all members of Congress."

13 TOLEDO UNIONS SIGN RETAIL MERCHANTS PACT

Notable Agreement Is Negotiated Through Central Agencies Representing Both Employers and Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Following several weeks of arduous work thirteen American Federation of Labor unions recently negotiated an agreement for one year with the Retail Associates, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio, whose membership includes representatives of all the large retail stores in that city.

A complete understanding was reached and an agreement signed covering wages, hours and work conditions for employees.

The unions affected are all affiliated with the Retail Trades Council of the Toledo Central Labor Union.

Union officials in Toledo assert that the agreement is unique because all negotiations were carried on through central agencies representing both groups.

Francis J. Dillon, general representative of the A. F. of L. in the Toledo area, and D. J. Marquis, international organizer for the Retail Clerks, rendered valuable assistance in negotiating the agreement. Besides Mr. Dillon and Mr. Marquis representatives of the following local organizations participated in the negotiations: Building Trades, Electricians, Retail Clerks, Carpenters, Painters, Plumbers, Porters, Elevator Operators, Cabinet Makers, Warehousemen, Electrical Appliance Service Men, Sign Painters, Office Workers, Kitchen employees and Waitresses.

GAS EQUIPMENT UNION WINS PAY RAISE PACT

Shorter Hours Are Also Included in Agreement With Baltimore Gas Range Manufacturing Firm.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Baltimore, Maryland—Stove and Gas Appliance Workers' Federal Union No. 21,075, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has secured a union agreement with the Standard Gas Equipment Corporation, makers of the well-known "Oriole" Gas Ranges.

Operating for many years and always regarded as hostile to organized labor, the company finally recognized the trend toward organization among its employees, with the result that the union, assisted by Joseph Gillis, A. F. of L. representative, secured a contract regarded as marking a big advance.

While the organization of the union was under way, the corporation granted a voluntary increase in wages of 16 per cent which the union accepted.

The contract established the 40-hour work week, of 5 days, with time and a half in excess of 8 hours a day. Minimum wage rates of 45 cents per hour for men and 38 cents per hour for women are established, along with standard union conditions and an arbitration clause. The contract runs to September 30, 1938, with automatic renewal, subject to the usual 30-day notice clause prior to expiration of any subsequent one-year period.

MIDDLETOWN TRUCKING FIRMS SIGN UNION PACTS

Middletown, Ohio (AFLNS).—Union agreements signed by the major trucking companies of Middletown carried wage increases from a few cents an hour up to 20 cents.

The contracts which were negotiated by Gus Miles, A. F. of L. organizer, also called for the closed shop.